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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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27 January 1982

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## ANGOLA

### INDIFFERENCE TO REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE DECRIED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Need for Vigilance"]

[Text] For those who, firmly established in their routine and indifference, still believe that the war which international imperialism is provoking against the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] was merely a subject dealing with a far-off southern province....:

For those who believe they will never be obliged to defend their rights and make an overt choice for or against the revolutionary process, sabotage of PETRANGOL oil installations by mercenaries in the pay of racist South Africa has taught a lesson which demands some serious thought.

No one in the RPA can turn away for a single moment from the war which the enemies of the people and of the revolution are inflicting on us. Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, conscientiously assuming the risks of his high office, was one of the first to arrive at the site of the disaster, giving directions and by his presence leading the public-spirited struggle of all, civilians and soldiers alike, all immediately devoting themselves to battling the conflagration.

These true heroes' unknown efforts prevented the spread of the fire and reduced the force of the sabotage besides making it possible to discover the clues which prove the direct participation of white mercenaries in the pay of Pretoria and now in this aggression against the Angolan people and their economy.

From the top of the Miramar hills, others have watched--both at night and throughout the day--the "spectacle" of the flames and the heavy black smoke. They are the same ones, even in Cunene, who were also present as spectators at the assembling of the racist troops and their puppet appendages in our land. They are, in sum, the ones who continue to believe that the revolution and the defense of the fatherland is a task only for others.

The physical presence of the enemy in the heart of the capital city has made a wide sleeping (or indifferent) sector of the people aware that the full-scale war which imperialism is fomenting against Angola concerns each and every one of us. Never before was the lamented Comrade President Agostinho Neto's precept--"each citizen is and must of necessity be a soldier"--so precisely to the point.



When the threat which weighs on the Angolan country is referred to, it is not a question of repeating some chauvinistic rhetoric which colonialism aspired to impose on us, but rather the need to defend the revolutionary conquests which our people have already achieved and to carry out the country's socialist choice. It is also a matter of the tangible threat hanging over the life of each one of us. On whom, if not on ourselves, does the responsibility lie, first of all, of winning the battle for our defense?

This defense is less demanding than we think and does not call for prolonged military drills (these are only for our military and paramilitary forces). Today for the average citizen to defend the Angolan fatherland basically involves increasing production and productivity, strengthening discipline and vigilance at one's work place, overcoming defeatism, and having confidence in the party and the government to surmount the crisis which imperialism is fomenting and through direct and indirect agents is endeavoring to utilize to its own ends.

Defending the fatherland also means keeping calm and avoiding panic at the least alarm signal, not listening to the most absurd rumors, which are merely erosion and slander campaigns aimed at breaking down the average citizen's morale. What good, for example, was the headlong and chaotic dash for the gas pumps as soon as the oil refinery fire was reported?...

The wave of "selected" attacks which recently aimed at terrorizing Luanda, the crudest acts of banditry which the puppets are continuing to make it their business to spread everywhere by degrees, the sabotage at various levels of the country's economic life, the South African racists' repeated endless aggressions against Angolan territory are only moments of a more extensive war whose objective is to divert Angola from its socialist path and internationalist support it provides to peoples in struggle.

The capability that has already been demonstrated on various occasions by the Angolan people will further overcome these difficulties.

By consolidating our present independence and promoting socialism, the people's alertness will utterly defeat every effort to suppress the struggle.

The struggle goes on!

Victory is assured!

8870

CSO: 4742/129



## ANGOLA

### BRIEFS

**DELEGATION OF FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS**--A French delegation arrived in Luanda last night led by Andre Bellon and composed of Jean de Lepkowski and Laurent Klein, to discuss the Namibian question with our government authorities. The French delegation, which will remain in Angola for 4 days, will also meet with SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and visit Namibian refugee centers. Casimiro Franco, undersecretary of the People's Assembly, welcomed the delegation at the 4 de Fevereiro International Airport. According to reports, the French delegates' visit to our country was introduced in a proposal submitted by the Foreign Trade Committee of the French National Assembly for the main purpose of being fully informed about the reactions to the proposals which the five Western countries "Contact Group" submitted and which particularly anticipates the election of a constituent assembly and the assurance of white minority interests in that illegally occupied territory. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Dec 81 p 1] 8870

**GDR SPORTS DELEGATION**--A delegation from the German Democratic Republic State Sports Committee, headed by its vice-president, Siegfried Gelgsdorf, arrived in our country yesterday evening. Besides the distinguished German sports director, the delegation includes Hans Joachim Falx, director of international exchange, and Lothar Kalb, director of the Leipzig Study Center. On their arrival in Luanda, Rui Mingas, state secretary of physical education and sports, and high officials from his private office welcomed the German delegation. Approached by the news media present at 4 de Fevereiro airport, Siegfried Gelgsdorf was evidently pleased with his visit to Angola and on this subject declared: "Our visit is our response to the excellent cooperation existing between our two countries." Asked about the possibility of signing a cooperation agreement in the field of sports and physical culture, the vice-president of the GDR State Sports Committee guaranteed that during the delegation's stay in Angolan territory and in the course of conversations with our country's sports authorities, an agreement would be signed for the next 2 years. We recall, meanwhile, that the German delegation will remain in Angola about a week and their schedule includes a visit to Luanda-Norte Province as well as to some sporting installations in the capital and production centers. [Text] Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Dec 81 p 11] 8870

CSO: 4742/129

# FARMERS TO GET BONUS FROM BMC

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 8 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Bapasi Mphusu]

[Text] **FARMERS are to get a 7.6 per cent bonus on livestock slaughtered during 1981 at the Botswana Meat Commission (BMC). This will involve the payment of some P3.3 million to producers, which is the Commission's expected surplus for the year.**

This was announced by the Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Mr Mr G.U.S. Matlhabaphiri in Parliament.

He also announced that the BMC had decided to increase prices next year by an average of 12.5 per cent

Another decision, the BMC is to re-introduce a seasonal variation in price with the objective of evening out the flow of cattle to the abattoir throughout the year and to compensate producers, who have to slaughter their cattle during the less favourable periods of the year, as a result of the killing pattern followed due to the requirements of various markets

Mr Matlhabaphiri explained that prices would be somewhat

higher during the less favourable and somewhat lower during the more favourable periods of the year.

Compared with 1981, prices in 1982 will be as follows: January, February and March 112.5%; April, May, June and July 110%; August September 115% and November December 121%.

He told the House that this was a sensible innovation at this time and should go some way to meeting complaints from some areas of the country that producers were required to slaughter cattle, when they were not in their best condition.

He expressed the hope that it would lead to less pressure for quotas during the most favourable period of the year and higher kill during the less favourable periods.

"A more even flow of cattle through the abattoir would reduce costs and thus improve producer payments," Mr Matlhabaphiri said.

He also commented on the periods when different parts of the country will be open for quotas at the BMC. He however

pointed out that the programme for the country next year was not finalised yet.

He explained that January, February and perhaps part of March the South should be open, to provide beef chiefly for the European Economic Community (EEC) markets. Agreement was expected to be made this week that the south will include the area up to Palapye/Sherwood and Makoro/Makoba cordons.

The rest of March, April and May, Mr Matlhabaphiri said would be for the north for non-EEC markets. June and July we would revert to the south.

"August and September are likely to be open for cattle from all parts of the country and in October the BMC would be closed for maintenance," he said, adding, "we will decide later on the best mix of cattle for November/December."

He assured Parliament that a detailed announcement on this matter would be made when the programme was finalised shortly.

CSO: 4700/549

ETHIOPIA

INTERVIEW WITH EPLF ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL ISSAYYAS AFEWERK'I

Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 22, 24 Dec 81

[Interview with EPLF Assistant Secretary-General Issayyas Afewerk'i by Shakir al-Jawhari; place and date of interview not specified]

[22 Dec 81 p 14]

[Text] Our dealings with the Ethiopian liberation movements are non-sectarian. Fighting with the Revolutionary Council ceased when the council's forces went to Sudan.

In an interview he granted to AL-KHALIJ Issayyas Afewerk'i, assistant secretary general of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] revealed that EPLF fighters, the Revolutionary Council, were forced to withdraw from Eritrean territory in the aftermath of ferocious fighting with the Eritrean front. The fighting ended in the latter establishing its military control over the situation.

Afewerk'i said that his front, like the remaining Eritrean factions, has dealings with the Ethiopian liberation movements. He did, however, refer to the existence of hostile propaganda put out by the opposition front, the Revolutionary Council. In that propaganda the Revolutionary Council states that the basis for these relations is an alliance against Arabism and Islam. Afewerk'i denied these charges and declared that the faction he represents has severed all relations with the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP]. He also said that relations with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] were about to be broken because of these two factions' support for the Ethiopian regime.

The text of the interview follows.

[Question] What practical steps have been taken toward Eritrean national unity since the first Tunis meeting last March? What are the obstacles to that unity that have emerged?

[Answer] I do not wish to speak about obstacles because we are adhering to the agreement that we reached. This agreement stipulated the suspension of propaganda campaigns as well as diplomatic and political campaigns. Ever since last March and despite all the campaigns that have been waged against us we never talked about obstacles or about the steps that were taken by other organizations to thwart the agreement. We will continue to adhere to this agreement until we see what the outcome of the next meeting will be.

Regarding the practical steps that we took, our organization re-evaluated the relationship we had with the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] in accordance with the 1977 October agreement, and we reconsidered our position on the people's liberation forces. This is the position that was endorsed at an organizational meeting of our front which was held in January 1977. These positions were changed by means of a referendum that we conducted within our organization. This involved members of the organization who favored changing the former positions that refused to deal with the people's liberation forces. The former organizational decree was to have been amended by another organizational decree which was to be approved at a conference. For numerous reasons, however, our organization was not able to hold its conference. Therefore, we resorted to a referendum, and we asked every member of the organization for his opinion.

The other side [of this coin] is our evaluation of the 1977 October agreement and our relations with the Eritrean Liberation Front. The 1977 October agreement was founded on the premise that there were two basic organizations on the Eritrean scene. They are our organization and the ELF. These two organizations were to surmount all disputes by undertaking joint action in a transition period so they can unite in a common organization. However, the agreement failed because of the attitudes of ELF leaders. We declared that this agreement was no longer binding to any party and that it was necessary to carry out a new unifying action that would comprise all Eritrean factions including the People's Liberation Forces [PLF]. This action would solve existing disputes between these organizations and would find a way whereby national unity can be achieved on the Eritrean scene.

We adhered to our part [of the agreement] not to direct any propaganda political campaigns against any organization. We established this in our literature and in our political and diplomatic actions as well. We are not denying the fact that obstacles exist, but we did not engage in any media or political activity that involved attacking any one of the organizations which signed the Tunis agreement with us, even though statements were made accusing us of treason, of conspiracy and of forming an alliance with the enemy to carry out the Ethiopian plan to eliminate the revolution. Other campaigns did target our organization. But we held our peace, and we did not respond to these campaigns because this was a principal item in the agreement that was to pave the way for any steps [to be taken] to unify all the factions.

We dealt with other organizations to prepare the climate for future action to unify these organizations, and we had bilateral meetings with them. We tried to overcome some differences, and we tried to be cooperative in

executing an item in the agreement that speaks about giving every organization freedom of action in military, political, organizational and social fields within the Eritrean scene. This is because the People's Liberation Forces, the Central Council and the Revolutionary Committee had no military presence in Eritrea as a result of factors whose details I do not wish to go into. Their absence from the scene was obvious to all people. In this regard, there were attempts on our part to cooperate with these organizations. Unfortunately, such cooperation did not take place.

#### We Drove Them into Sudan

Before the Tunis Agreement our relations with the Eritrean Liberation Front had reached the point of a military confrontation. We had hoped to stop the fighting, but the leaders of the front did not abide by that, and the fighting continued. In this regard our position was one of defending our organization. We were engaged in a passive defense process, because we thought any military reaction we would have to the military attacks [against us] would escalate the fighting on the Eritrean scene.

These were the most significant practical steps that we carried out to bring about the success of the efforts that were made for national unity.

[Question] Has the fighting stopped now? [If it has], on what bases?

[Answer] The fighting has evolved and reached the Sudanese-Eritrean borders. Matters ended with the forces of the ELF going out of Eritrean territory and entering Sudanese territory. The fighting ended at this point.

[Question] Does this mean that ELF forces are no longer in Eritrea now?

[Answer] They have no basic military presence. They have a few small military units, but the principal structure of the military organization is now in Sudan.

[Question] At one of the stages there was a close alliance between the Eritrean People's Liberation Front and the Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF]. This was countered by a trend for reconciliation between the ELF and Osman Saleh Sabbe. Did these alliances constitute a preliminary step to an ideological classification process on the Eritrean scene?

[Answer] Basically there is no alliance between us and the TPLF. There is a principle of cooperation on the Eritrean scene between the Eritrean Revolution, which is fighting to liberate the land, and all the liberation movements in the world and in Ethiopia. We are dealing with liberation movements everywhere in the world, in Asia, Latin America and in Africa, and we are cooperating with them morally and politically. Our declared relations with the Palestinian Revolution manifest themselves in cooperation in the field of training and military and material support.

[Question] With which factions of the Palestinian Revolution are you dealing?



[Answer] We are dealing with most of the Palestinian organizations without being partial to any one of them, especially the Fatah organization.

[Question] In a recent interview that the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN conducted with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the president of South Yemen, [the president of that country] declared that the People's Front actually took part in making the preparations for the Aden meeting.

[Answer] I do not wish to argue about international strategies and about our positions on many of the matters that exist in the area because they do not constitute a fundamental question in the position we hold today.

As far as the People's Front is concerned, it is still standing by its official statement of supporting the right of the Eritrean people to determine their destiny. Even in its recent statement issued after its delegation's visit to Ethiopia and in the joint communique that was issued about the visit, the front's official response to the query we made in that regard was a discussion about the unity of Ethiopia and its territory.

[Officials of] the front were not referring to Eritrea; they were referring to Ogaden. This may or may not be a convincing argument. That is a matter of judgment. But what is required of me at this stage is to query the organization that is taking a specific step before I make my decision. Our relations with the People's Front have now reached that stage.

We had the same experience in our relations with the Democratic Front. After a period of maneuvers our relations with the [members of that] front ended and ceased, and I cannot as yet predict when our relations with the People's Front will be severed. What I can say, however, is that our relations with any organization are based on the posture that organization assumes on our question. If the organization's posture on our struggles is a hostile one, we cannot be friendly with that organization at the expense of our people's cause.

[Question] Let us go back once more to the principal question about the matter of alliances and relations with the Ethiopian organizations.

[Answer] Dealing with Ethiopian organizations is nothing new on the Eritrean scene. I wish to speak specifically about the Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF]. Ever since it was founded and until the end of 1978, that organization has had active dealings with the ELF. There were clinics, offices and centers for this organization in Eritrea under the protection of the Liberation Front. In mid 1978 when Ethiopian military campaigns began, TPLF forces and ELF forces fought side by side against the Ethiopian forces on the border front of Mareb.

The ELF offered varieties of weapons, ammunition and missiles to the TPLF. This aid continued for over 1 year. In our opinion these were dealings between an Ethiopian liberation movement and a national organization on the Eritrean scene. There were dealings [also] with the Ethiopian Revolutionary People's party. Cooperation between the ELF and that organization continued until the beginning of this year. The front was offering the party, which could be found in the front's areas, all the support [it could].

On the other side [of the coin] we are cooperating with other organizations on the Ethiopian scene: the TPLF, Oromo and other organizations. We had dealings with many Ethiopian organizations, and we will deal with them in the future because there is nothing to prevent such dealings from taking place in various areas, if media, material, political and moral capabilities are available to us to liberate the nations and the lands whose liberation these organizations are fighting for. Dealing with Ethiopian organizations is nothing new on the Eritrean scene, and we are not the only ones who are dealing with them.

In 1980 the ELF began making a proposal that in our opinion was weak. The intention of this proposal was not military. ELF did not wish to say that the front did not have military forces, so it formed an alliance with the TPLF to strengthen its own military position. This was not the intention of this proposal whose objectives were political and were aimed at the Arab area. There are talks about a sectarian Christian alliance, and our organization is being described as a Christian organization allied with another Christian organization, the TPLF. Attempts are also being made to arouse ethnic feelings in the Arab area against us by making statements that we are an anti-Arab organization and that they are the organization which is allied with the Arabs.

The truth is there is no alliance between us and the TPLF to deal either a political or a military blow to the ELF. There is, however, a sort of solidarity between us. The charges that were made against us by the ELF were not made officially, and rumors of this kind were being heard while the supreme political command, which grew out of the 20 October agreement, was with the ELF. Our position on those rumors was unequivocal. We asked the leaders what the justification for that premise was, and they issued an official denial that they had doubts that there was any alliance to strike them.

As time went by, however, there was nothing left to use against us except to cover up the fighting that was taking place and the continuing unjustifiable violations of the agreements that the ELF had signed with us. This charge was made last February at a meeting in the presence of a Sudanese party. We suggested immediately that Sudan investigate the veracity of that charge on the field. The Sudanese party has not yet reached any conclusions in this regard.

The problem was raised again with urgency in Tunis, and we suggested to the Secretariat General of the Arab League that it verify for itself the veracity of these charges by sending a delegation to Sudan. The purpose of these campaigns is to incite Arab governments and Arab public opinion against us, to stop Arab support for us and to weaken and eliminate us.



[24 Dec 81 p 14]

[Text] We lie in wait for the Soviets, and we staunchly oppose the United States.

#### Elimination Today, not Tomorrow

[Question] Ever since armed conflict between Eritrean factions began, the debate between these factions has been confined to each faction holding the other faction responsible for starting the fighting. So far, however, no one has talked about the factors of the political struggle which led to the outbreak of infighting.

[Answer] The infighting on the Eritrean scene has been going on since 1971. The cessation of hostilities has been intermittent, lasting for a few months or for 1 or 3 years depending on certain circumstances. Fighting began as a result of the political direction that was taken by the Revolutionary Council, the leadership of the ELF. At their first organizational conference in 1970 ELF leaders proposed the notion that the Eritrean scene could not tolerate the presence of more than one organization. At that time that notion was approved by the conference. It implied the elimination of any other organization that may emerge on the Eritrean scene.

The leadership of the Revolutionary Council actually began carrying out this proposition by waging war against us. The battles continued for 3 years, from 1972 to the end of 1974. They ceased after the forces of the Revolutionary Council, which were the principal forces on the Eritrean scene at that time, succeeded in driving us out of Eritrea and into Sudanese territory. As the days went by, however, we were able to re-establish our presence inside Eritrea after the ELF's internal position, especially its military position, was undermined in the aftermath of the divisions that occurred within that organization because of the unjustifiable war which it launched against us. It was because of these divisions that some ELF fighters joined our ranks.

Throughout that period we continued to propose a democratic dialogue to solve political disputes. That proposal countered the ELF slogan of, "Elimination today, not tomorrow!"

In light of this fact the ELF was compelled to convene an organizational conference in 1975. Its slogan for solving political disputes on the Eritrean scene was democratic dialogue and not elimination [of the opposition]. However, this was a tactical proposal because the dialogue that began between us did not lead to a cessation of the fighting; the clashes continued intermittently. When we had a split in our ranks and the People's Front for the Liberation of Eritrea was formed after our organization split from the People's Liberation forces led by Saleh Sabbe, the ELF tried to use the situation to its advantage by embracing the People's liberation forces. Soon, however, the ELF fought with the People's Liberation Forces in 1977 and in 1978 and wiped them out militarily; ELF drove the remaining fighters of the People's Liberation Forces out into Sudanese territory.

## Political Factors of the Dispute

[Question] We understand from your account that the fighting began basically after the People's Liberation Forces split from the ELF and then after your split with the People's Liberation Forces. Why did the split occur?

[Answer] The split was inevitable because there were two points of view in the ELF that were irreconcilable because of the conflict of interest between them. When the revolution began, the leadership of the front relied on ineffective organizational means that in time became fatal to the revolution. The leadership of the front appointed a commander for everyone of Eritrea's five states. It made sure that the commander was a member of one of the strongest tribes of that state. The commander, in turn, selected members of his tribe and members of other tribes that live within that tribe to form his troops.

It was in the context of this method of operations that tribal differences were spontaneously and sharply reflected on revolutionary action. These differences took the form of sharp splits within the revolutionary organization which is no longer united. This is because under that method there was neither a united political organization, nor a united, clear nationalist political course.

In light of this situation, Ethiopian forces began their broad attack on the revolution in 1967 by striking every Eritrean state separately. In the meantime the commanders of the other states were sometimes delighted that their colleagues in the state that was undergoing attack were being hurt.

Therefore we proposed a single political leadership and a unified, clear nationalist political course that would unite all Eritreans. [We called for] a single, central military command on the Eritrean scene, since the military command had been in Kassala in Sudan. But the commanders of the states who were benefiting from the prevailing organizational situation refused to give up their privileges in the interests of a unified organization, and the Corrective Movement continued throughout 1967 and 1968 when the leaders were forced to establish a unified organization in Eritrea.

After the 1969 conference, however, there was a coup in the command of the front. That conference had endorsed the [principle of a] united organization as a result of the struggle between the nationalist course and the divisive course. Some members of the command were arrested and expelled, and the elimination movement was extended to the ranks of fighters.

As a result of all this we had to split with the ELF. This came about in 1970. After that the nationalist course began to take shape, and this forced the dispute between the two organizations further to the forefront. As days went by the disputes were concentrated on the method of solving the dispute: elimination or democratic dialogue.

[Question] Now, in the light of the new military situation which you talked to us about and which manifested itself in driving the forces of the ELF into Sudan, what will be the form of the political position at the second meeting of the Arab Reconciliation Committee? The difference in the military balance of power will undoubtedly be reflected on the political dialogue, [is that not right]?

[Answer] This runs counter to our logic. Our policies do not change as the military balance of powers changes. This is one of the advantages of the People's Front. We have never followed policies that change as our military capabilities change. Our unification policies are unequivocal. We are still adhering to what we proclaimed in our 1977 organizational conference: any political power on the Eritrean scene may engage in a political struggle to overcome the stage of disputes by setting up a stage of coordination to establish in a democratic fashion a single organization.

[Question] When you talk about the Eritrean scene, do you mean the geographic scene or the political one?

[Answer] The political scene. There has been a change in the balances of power on the Eritrean scene. But despite the weakness which has befallen the ELF, we still see the need for embarking on a political battle to settle our differences. We don't think we should depend on a military solution.

[Question] A political struggle for what?

[Answer] For achieving a formula of unity with all the people, like the agreement that took place between us and the ELF in 1977.

[Question] A formula for a merger or for front action?

[Answer] The merger theory is theoretically incorrect; also it has never been applied anywhere. A merger is not practical, for if this policy were acceptable to a particular organization, the failure to realize unity by means of democratic dialogue signifies that the next step that would be taken would be an attempt to achieve this unity by using military force. Accepting the principle of democratic dialogue signifies at the same time accepting multiple political organizations and premises. The opposite of that signifies a return to the use of force to impose political views. The people are the only ones who have the right to judge the propriety of one or another political proposition by rallying around this or the other organization.

[Question] To what extent have your internal struggles delayed the liberation of the land?

[Answer] This is an exaggeration. To say that the lack of national unity on the Eritrean scene has delayed the realization of independence is an exaggeration.

We are saying that [the factors] which have hitherto thwarted the achievement of independence have been the balance of military powers, which is beyond our control, and the Soviet intervention, which reinforced the Ethiopian forces. By the end of 1977 we were in control of the Eritrean scene. Had the struggle between us and the Ethiopian enemy been left alone and had not the Ethiopian enemy received military, political and moral support from abroad, we would have settled the situation decisively on the Eritrean scene. But when we compare the effect of these disputes with the reality of the Soviet intervention which is beyond our control, [we can say that] the effect of the role played by the disputes in delaying the liberation process has been overstated.

[Question] Speaking of the Soviet Union, don't you think that among the Marxist organizations in the area you are an extraordinary case [because] you are fighting against Soviet strategy?

[Answer] We would like to be friends with the Soviets, but we do not like to be hired agents. If they are opposed to our national cause, we will assail their position. When they take sides with the Ethiopian regime and support it against us, we have to assail them.

We do not declare hostility for any country or organization that is not hostile to us. We tried to explain the error of the Soviet position in supporting Ethiopia's efforts to wipe us out. Our position in this regard is unequivocal.

[Question] What is the formula of your past and present dealings with the Soviet Union, and on what levels have these dealings taken place?

[Answer] This question is too broad for our interview. I can say, [however], that material Soviet presence in the area is concentrated in Ethiopia. There may be experts here or there, and there may be dealings between the Soviets and many countries in various areas, but the Soviet's military and vital presence can be found in Ethiopia. Naturally, Moscow has justifications for this situation, but we do not accept them.

Our relations with the Soviet Union before 1977 and before the military came to power in Ethiopia were not direct. There was indirect moral and political support, and there was a direct relationship between the Eritrean Revolution and Cuba. Some of our people were trained there. There was practical support, but there was neither a direct nor an indirect agreement on the part of the Soviet Union. However, parties and countries which used to consider Soviet strategy in the area correct stood by our side and supported us without any objections from the Soviets. Now the Soviets not only stand against the Eritrean Revolution, they also take action against it and they apply pressure on countries and parties to take a stance against the Eritrean Revolution.

Our Stance against Imperialism Is Unshakable

[Question] You are now in a confrontation with the Soviets because of circumstances. How can you avoid succumbing to the United States?

[Answer] The position of our organization is unequivocal. We are strategically opposed to imperialism. This will not change regardless of the changes that take place in the area or in Eritrea. We will not side with U.S. imperialism and oppose the so-called Soviet threat in this area. We will not be used to carry out imperialist strategies in the area. We will also not be used to carry out Soviet strategy if this strategy is not consistent with our interests and even though we still consider the Soviet Union a friend. We are not informers. We may be inclined to build a friendship with the Soviet Union, but this does not mean that we would one day be used to carry out anything we are asked to do.

[Question] Are there communications at present between you and the Soviets? When was the last communication?

[Answer] There are no communications between us at the present time. The last communication we had was in mid 1978.

[Question] How do you view the recent Sudanese decision to close the offices of the factions of the Eritrean Revolution in Sudan and also to shut down their military bases? What is the immediate relationship between this decision and the Aden meeting?

[Answer] This is not a new decision. The days will show that this is merely an isolated act by a Sudanese official. This is the fifth time such a decision is made and such measures are taken.

As I told you at the beginning of the interview large forces of the ELF have recently entered Sudan with their weapons. Sudan follows a system of taking the weapons from the Eritreans entering Sudan and returning the weapons to them when they leave. We have learned that Sudanese authorities have asked ELF leaders to turn over the weapons of their fighters as has been the practice or leave Sudan [and return] to Eritrea. ELF leaders refused to turn over the weapons and asked that Sudanese forces interfere to protect their fighters inside Eritrea so they can return to their positions. They were afraid our forces would not allow them to return.

We do not have the right to permit someone entry and deny that entry to others. We are prepared to deal with any organization as long as it does not interfere with other organizations. Sudan asked us to evacuate some locations for the forces of the Revolutionary Council so they could enter Eritrea. We have no objection to their entry, if they pledge not to interfere with us.

8592

CSO: 4504/152



## ERITREAN OFFICIAL ON BATTLES, OTHER TOPICS

GF090400 Doha QNA in Arabic 1920 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Jan (QNA)--An Eritrean official says that Eritrean revolution forces thwarted an attempt by Ethiopian forces to penetrate the revolutionaries' defense lines around (Nakfa) on the northern coast during a battle between the two sides yesterday. The battle resulted in the killing on wounding of 50 Ethiopian soldiers and the capturing of 20 others. Ethiopian had previously increased its forces, which had been encircling the town for the past 2 months, to 15,000 soldiers.

The representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front (popular liberation forces) in the Gulf, Osman Mohamed Boubakr, made a statement to QNA in which he said that the front's forces blew up an Ethiopian personnel carrier in Western Eritrea yesterday killing or wounding 30 Ethiopian soldiers.

Mr Boubakr indicated that a meeting was held early this month in the liberated Eritrean countryside between the Democratic Front for the liberation of Ethiopia, the front opposing the Ethiopian regime, and a delegation representing the popular liberation forces. During the meeting the front's officials recognized the Eritrean people's right to self-determination and expressed readiness to send volunteers to fight alongside the Eritrean revolutionaries until the Eritrean people attain independence.

In his statement Mr Boubakr requested France to adopt clear stands on the issues related to the conflicts in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa, to halt its aid to Ethiopia and to cancel French President Francois Mitterrand's next visit to Israel.

The Eritrean official criticized the Ethiopian-French agreement External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson signed during his recent visit to Addis Abba which will provide Ethiopia with voluminous economic aid. He said the French Socialist Party, led by President Francois Mitterrand, had previously made a decision on the validity of the Eritrean people's right to self-determination. French officials also assured the Eritrean revolution's leaders that the party's policy toward the Eritrean and the North African issues would not change.

It is worth noting that the Ethiopian Democratic Front was formed in November. It includes parties opposing the current Ethiopian regime--the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP), the Ethiopian Democratic Union and a number of leftist Ethiopian parties.

CSO: 4504/159

## ETHIOPIA

### BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER NOT VISITING FRANCE--A foreign ministry spokesman today denied reports by AFP, quoting the French defense ministry, that the Ethiopian defense minister is to visit France. The spokesman also denied the agency's reports of Ethiopia's present and future relations with other countries. The spokesman said that the agency's reports are unreal, imaginary and pretentious. The spokesman said that the exchange of views between His Excellency Mr Claude Cheysson and the Ethiopian foreign minister, when the former visited Ethiopia, only concerned the issue of peace and security of the African continent and scientific and technological cooperation between socialist Ethiopia and France. The spokesman said that equating the past deeds of some countries in the region, with regard to their past relations with the Soviet Union with Ethiopia's future measures is based on sinister designs. The spokesman said the fact that French officials have not yet refuted the agency's reports is astonishing. [Text] [EA111826 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 11 Jan 82]

FURTHER DEFECTIONS IN TSELEMT--The number of government agents surrendering to the Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLE] in Tselemt is constantly increasing. Thus, on 7 January 1982, 19 fully-armed government agents peacefully surrendered to the TPLF. This brings to 841 the number of government agents who have surrendered to the TPLF in Tselemt in just over a month. [Text] [[Clandestine] Voice of Tigre Revolution in Tigrinya to Ethiopia 1345 GMT 10 Jan 82]

CSO: 4503/18



## BRIEFS

SENEGAMBIA TO START--Dakar, January 6--The Confederation of Senegal and neighbouring Gambia, known as Senegambia, will start functioning from February 1, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf told newsmen here. In the meantime both states would set up appropriate institutions and adopt the necessary statutes regarding their operation, President Diouf said. These institutions, according to the treaty establishing Senegambia, are the Presidency of the Confederation (Senegalese), the Vice-Presidency (Gambian), the Assembly (two thirds Senegalese representatives and one third Gambian) and the Council of Ministers, which deals with matters submitted to it by either the President or Vice-President. Under the pact, which was approved at the end of last year by the Governments of both countries, there will be joint armed forces and police, a common foreign policy and eventual economic and monetary union. Each state will conserve its sovereignty and independence, however. The Assembly will meet to debate proposals made by the President or Vice-President, or at the request of a third of its members. Every two years it will also submit a report on the operation of the Confederation to the respective Governments of each country. The Confederation was decided after Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara called in Senegalese troops to put down a coup attempt against him last July. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 8 Jan 82 p 13]

CSO: 4700/561

## BRIEFS

SPECULATION ON BRITISH INTERVENTION---Speculation is rife in the Ghanaian community here that Britain has sent a crack SAS unit to Nigeria should a decision be taken to intervene in Ghana to restore the civilian government. Ghanaian sources said that the SAS troops were housed in the Ghana mission in Lagos. The High Commissioner is President Limann's brother. The SAS men were in civilian clothes. The sources said that the Nigerian government had been deeply angered by the military takeover in Accra and had given London permission to fly in the SAS unit. The SAS could be used, the sources said, to free detained ministers, seize the small group of army officers who staged the coup, and take control of State House, the radio station, the airport and other strategic points in the capital. The sources claimed that deposed President Limann had entered into a secret agreement with the British government whereby UK troops would be sent to protect or rescue the President and his leading supporters in the event of the military seizing power. British SAS troops intervened in The Gambia last year. But Ghana is a very different kettle of fish. Assuming that the Ghana speculation is right, London would have to take a difficult decision in ordering the SAS to move in. It presupposes agreement with Nigeria and other African states--and strong back-up from elements in the Ghana army opposed to Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings and his followers. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 10 Jan 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/551

BRIEFS

AUSTERITY MEASURES--Abidjan, January 7--Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny has ordered austerity measures by Government departments to be stepped up during 1982 in order to "bolster the good results obtained" last year, a communique published after yesterday's Cabinet meeting said. Along further cutbacks ordered by the President were to reduce to a "strict minimum" Ivory Coast's representation at international meetings abroad and a strict adherence to budgetary limits. The measures would be applied at all levels and no exceptions would be permitted, President Houphouet-Boigny warned. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 8 Jan 82 p 15]

CSO: 4700/561

BRIEFS

NON-RESIDENTS TAXED--Lesotho has introduced a 15% non-resident shareholders tax on dividends which has engendered criticism from at least one large company operating in the country. At the agm of Fraser Consolidated Ltd (FRASCON), the chairman, Mr D G S Campbell said that the Lesotho Government may find that the introduction of such a measure, which he described as a disincentive, would be counter-productive, to investment. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Dec 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/548

DOE'S EFFORTS TO REVIVE ECONOMY NOTED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 24 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by James Dorbor: "Paying the Price of Flamboyant Spending"]

[Text]

MONROVIA, December 24 - One of the major problems of Liberia's ruling Military Government since it came to power nearly 19 months ago has been to revive the nation's depressed economy.

Head of State Samuel K. Doe's Government, which seized power on April 12, 1980, inherited an economy suffering from an ambitious development plan and flamboyant spending, coupled with the hosting of the 1979 summit conference of the Organisation of African Unity.

The total debt left by the previous administration was 700 million dollars, owed both to other governments and to financial institutions.

Like many developing countries, Liberia suffers from low prices for its major exports - iron ore and rubber - due mainly to increased oil prices and low demand for these commodities in the industrialized countries. In spite of substantial financial support extended by bilateral donors, including the World Bank, the European Economic Community and some individual European governments, to enable Liberia to meet its need, the Military Government has not been able to satisfy the hopes of the people.

Private investors are wary of the political situation and of unsound fiscal management. Low agricultural productivity means that the Government spends about 30 million dollars annually to import the country's staple food, rice.

Investments drag

Businessmen have adopted a "wait and see" attitude, and apart from Government development projects there have been no significant new investments.

Iron ore mining companies have seen their profits slump and some of them have considered shutting down.

President Doe has recognised the impact of world conditions on the Liberian economy, and has admitted that there seems to be a "crisis of confidence" which may be the result of harassment of members of the business and banking communities by soldiers in the early days of the coup.

### Corruption spreading

He also blamed some members of his Military Council for interfering in private business operations, public corporations and concessions.

Mr. Doe said this caused many businessmen to withdraw their monies from commercial banks. The Government was also forced to liquidate the Bank of Liberia last March due to its "unsound" and deteriorating condition" and its inability to recover 35.8 million dollars in loans taken by friends of the bank's executives and officials of the ousted William Tolbert regime.

Sources in the Finance and Planning and Economic Affairs Ministries admit that corruption is spreading again and that some Government officials "continue to repeat the mistakes of the past", making it difficult to revive the country's economy. Close to half a million dollars in public funds is reported to have been diverted from some Ministries.

In a bid to stamp out corruption, Mr. Doe has clamped down on several Government officials. Finance Minister George Dunye and his deputy for fiscal affairs were dismissed in October, and last month former Minister Alfred Kula was convicted for misappropriating more than 58,000 dollars of his Ministry's development funds.

The Government has introduced limits on purchases of new equipment and has brought back a compulsory national reconstruction tax to contribute to the country's 430 million-dollar current budget. And in another move to halt the slide the military rulers last month decided to sell the Government's only Boeing 737 jet to help service the external debt.

There has also been a three-month ban on many payments in foreign exchange. And reliable sources here say the Government is thinking of selling off some of its corporations because of financial problems. But despite the difficulties the Military Government is going ahead with a 615 million-dollar four-year development plan.

Of the money raised, 230 million dollars will be spent on projects in the rural areas, where two-thirds of the population live, 109 million on road improvements, and the rest on education (50 million), energy (41 million), health (31 million) and the development of small- and medium-scale industries. (A.F.P.)



ANTSIRABE SEMINAR EXAMINES COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 24 Nov 81 p 3

[Article: "What Cures for the Cooperative Movement? The Antsirabe Seminar Answers"]

[Text] The cooperative movement in Madagascar is sick. The week-long Antsirabe seminar, which ended this weekend (see yesterday's editorial), made the diagnosis. And it sought particularly to overcome present difficulties. M. L'Hoste, the ILO expert who led this meeting, will remain among us for another 10 days to work with the Malagasy authorities in putting the finishing touches on the conclusions and other recommendations, in 12 points, published in yesterday's edition, which concern both internal organization and future ILO measures to help bring the Malagasy cooperative movement out of the latent crisis now affecting it.

For, as we were told yesterday by M. Bouhara, the ILO representative in Madagascar, "without cooperatives there is no socialism." So we understand the thirst for renewal evidenced at the close of their session by the 50-odd officials of production and service cooperatives gathered in recent days in Antsirabe. The ILO office in Antananarivo, through its representative at any rate, is prepared to support the Malagasy cooperative movement in its efforts. And in Antsirabe the determination of the various officials to "rethink" their activities, in whole or in part, was manifest. Consequently a new system of coordination is needed, nor should training of managers be neglected.

Do cooperatives in Madagascar perform the role assigned them within the framework of the socialist revolution? That is the question which was asked, and to which answers were attempted, by participants in this seminar, held 16 to 22 November with the cooperation of ILO. Madagascar this year became a member of that body's board of directors, and that membership, according to M. Bouhara, offers Madagascar advantageous opportunities to plead its own cause before the authorities of that specialized UN agency. The meeting was held under the auspices of three major ministries: Rural Development and Land Reform; Information, Ideology, and Institutional Relations; and Interior (Local Organizations). The resolutions which they made public,



moreover, are the fruits of such concerted action that they spared no effort, even working late into the night.

Seminar participants themselves noted that cooperatives are considered "essential to the socialist development of the country," even going so far as to count the number of times the word "cooperative" occurs in the Boky Mena: 27 times, thus ranking third after the words "fokolona" (also an outgrowth of collectivization) and "socialist" (the same thing).

They analyzed the reasons for the "log jams" they noted, which in their view impede sound progress of the cooperative movement in Madagascar. These are political in nature. For example, the lack of drive on the part of certain officials, or else the excessive zeal by certain parties to create cooperatives here and there. Rather than that, the seminar hoped for the beginning of dialogue among the various interested parties. There are also legal obstacles such as the contradictions between certain texts, or the lack of precise data, which constitute a definite handicap for cooperatives, particularly as regards official approval. There are also structural and financial reasons arising from dispersal in different agencies or ministries of responsibility for cooperatives. From the monetary standpoint, because they lack official approval, those cooperatives which are not recognized as legal entities cannot for that reason offer sufficiently attractive conditions. Hence they are not considered able to negotiate, and are refused credit normally granted to traditional merchants.

Those types of "log jam" were not the only ones noted and criticized in Antsirabe. They are, however, the major ones. The solutions, broadly speaking, are these:

Political parties should not go beyond the stage of instigating and sensitizing on behalf of the cooperative movement, and those at all levels of responsibility should receive instructions, training, and information from their ministries, so that they may encourage and facilitate creation and operation of cooperatives in their areas of competence;

Pending establishment of a high-level organization with sole responsibility for socialist cooperatives, a study should be made and a permanent structure created for concertation and harmonization--for example, a national center for socialist cooperatives development--which should be the required focal point for responsible officials of ministries and services concerned with development of the cooperative movement. That new structure could also take charge of manager training, particularly at the upper levels where they are so badly needed by the cooperative sector;

Texts now lacking or contradictory, whether it be for official approval or for certain typical statutes or implementing regulations, should be quickly promulgated or redrafted;

Credits should be made available to cooperatives, and a security fund should be set up, under the responsibility, for example, of the projected national center for socialist cooperatives development.

An interministerial liaison committee was formed at the conclusion of the seminar to carry on the work so well begun at Antsirabe. That committee also suggests that international assistance should be requested, for example from ILO. While voicing the determination of that agency to give serious consideration to that wish, M. Bouhara yesterday referred to the words of M. L'Hoste at the closing session of the seminar, which are summed up in the adage "God helps those who help themselves." But immediately thereafter, seminar participants expressed their firm determination "not to remain with arms folded."

If only that lasts!

6145

CSO: 4719/348

GOVERNMENT APPROVES NATIONAL PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 13 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The government has approved the long-term proposals (through the year 2032) for the National Physical Development Plan (NPDP). Although these proposals are currently being entirely reviewed in the light of the new economic situation (they were drafted during a period of "unprecedented prosperity," whereas the country is now in the midst of a slump), the government has decided to approve the "outline scheme" being drafted immediately, with a view to better control of the development of the urban and rural regions.

The document approved defines the main goals of the plan as follows:

1. To provide an infrastructure which can support a population of 1.6 million by the year 2032;
2. To preserve the land having an excellent agricultural potential;
3. To plan industrial development; and
4. To protect the natural environment.

The medium-range plan (1992) was approved by the government, which is currently studying the steps necessary to put it into effect. The general goals of this plan, which was drafted by the Mauritius Island Territorial Development Mission (MATIM), are as follows: (1) restriction of growth in Port Louis and the urban regions of Plaines-Wilhems; (2) the establishment of developmental centers in Goodlands, Centre-de-Flacq, Rose-Belle, Triolet, Grand-Baie, Quartier-Militaire, Couillac, Tamarin and Riviere-Noire; and (3) decentralization of certain governmental departments.

With the adoption of the outline scheme, without which the government was unable to control private development effectively, it will henceforth be possible to exert better control over urban and rural zones. In particular, it will be possible for the competent authorities to define the rural parcels beyond which no divisions will be allowed. Where industrial development in these regions is concerned, it will no longer be authorized either, except when nonpolluting industries which will not employ more than 50 persons are involved.

5157

CSO: 4719/384

## MAURITIUS

### LABOR PARTY PRESIDENT ADDRESSES AFRO-ARAB SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 18 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] The following is the text of the address given by the president of the Mauritian Labor Party, Dr James Burty David, at the conference on Afro-Arab solidarity recently held in Luanda, Angola.

"It is no accident that almost all of Africa and the Arab world is represented in Luanda in an upsurge of solidarity against the aggression and racism of the Pretoria government. It is militant world opinion which is bringing all its weight to bear today at the very doors of a regime which survives only thanks to the bloody repression of the blacks and those with a passion for justice and freedom. The fascist minority in South Africa is still in control because it has massive aid in weapons and diplomatic assistance from a number of governments. However, we have every reason to believe that the indescribable barbarism of the Botha clique has come to the end of the road. Following the collapse of the racist fortress in Rhodesia (which is today triumphant Zimbabwe), following the heroic resistance of the Angolan people to Portuguese colonialism and South African aggression, following the rallying of the countries on the front line to take up the challenge of weapons posed by the apartheid nation, following the failure of the mercenaries in the Seychelles, the geopolitics of Southern Africa is changing at a rapid rate in favor of true independence for the peoples. The conference on Afro-Arab solidarity serves to add a new dimension to the liberation struggles in this part of the world.

We are thinking first of all of our fighting brothers in the ANC and the SWAPO, who are clashing directly with the most murderous rage of the enemy. These comrades should be aided in concrete factions, with weapons, as the situation demands. South Africa can no longer hold a people hostage and occupy Namibian territory illegally.

In Namibia, it is not even a decolonization phenomenon any more which we see. It is a flagrant case of occupation, of the theft of territory by violence. Therefore the international community has no right to remain indifferent. United Nations resolution No 435 should be implemented without delay. Any dilatory tactics are likely to allow the situation to become more explosive. In South Africa, the sadistic regime is coldly murdering the ANC combatants. Therefore, above and beyond the messages of solidarity we will send during this conference in Luanda, it is urgent that we go beyond words to provide the most active and concrete support. Similarly, we must provide a still more militant contribution to the MPLA against Savimbi's puppet, the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. South Africa represents a danger for the entire region. It invades countries, murders the defenders of liberty and orchestrates coups d'etat. It is a terrorist state. Thus, the historic initiative of this first Afro-Arab conference cannot but raise vast hopes in southern Africa.

We should not forget that Africa, bounded on one side by the Atlantic Ocean, is bathed on the other by the Indian Ocean--that body of water in which the superpowers are engaged in the very dangerous escalation of militarization, an ocean which is likely to become the theater for serious conflict.

Within this context, the historic claim of the island of Mauritius to Diego Garcia should not be overlooked by the delegates to this conference. We ask the member nations of the OAU for solidarity and the United Nations for support, since the time has come for us to succeed in recovering this part of our territory. We should in particular remember the hundreds of "islander" families, as they are known, who have been forced to live as exiles in Mauritius and the Seychelles. They should be aided and supported in their just demands.

The conference on Afro-Arab solidarity has opened up unsuspected prospects. It has brought the peoples struggling in various climes closer together. The struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against the racism and expansionism of Pretoria remind us of those of the peoples of the Arab world against the Zionism of Tel Aviv. Thus we are brought together by the force of events under the same banner and in the same trenches. The struggle of the Palestinian people against the Zionist occupiers is moving more speedily today. Through this conference, the whole of Africa rallies to the side of the PLO combatants. It is obvious that no peace agreement can occur in the Middle East without the participation of the PLO, without recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and a state. This is why all of the agreements to date have been doomed to failure.

The Pretoria-Tel Aviv axis has made Afro-Arab solidarity essential. In Luanda, geographic boundaries have been wiped away. The desire to triumph has brought us closer. It is necessary, however, that the foundations which have been laid make it possible to develop economic and cultural cooperation. It should be possible to implement Afro-Arab solidarity in terms of more concrete mutual aid. Africa and the Arab world are rich in raw materials. Beyond abstract formulations, we should draft a list of priorities in the realm of Afro-Arab cooperation and proceed speedily to the realm of concrete action."

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## MAURITIUS

### LABOR PARTY PRESIDENT REPORTS ON AFRICAN-ARAB SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 14 Dec 81 pp 1,4

[Text] Dr James Burty David, president of the Labor Party, returned from Luanda, Angola, yesterday, where he attended a conference on Afro-Arab solidarity from 6-10 December.

Almost all of the countries in Africa and the Near East were represented at the conference, during which the delegates forcefully condemned the apartheid policy of South Africa with regard to its black majority, and South African aggression in Angola, Mozambique and the countries of southern Africa.

The participants voiced their support of the ANC and the SWAPO, and they voiced the demand that the United Nations implement Resolution 435: for Namibian independence.

In addition, the delegates voiced their support of the PLO and the Polisario Front.

A number of resolutions were adopted during the conference, in particular one expressing specific solidarity among the African and Arab nations with a view to trade in raw materials.

Doctor Burty David circulated a statement saying that the island of Mauritius supports the ANC, the SWAPO and the PLO. The statement reiterated the historical claim to Diego Garcia and asked for aid for the islanders.

The message from the representative of Mauritius stressed that it is necessary to proceed from abstract statements of solidarity to concrete action as speedily as possible.

In addition, Doctor David said that he had had an opportunity to talk with the political director for Africa and Asia, Mr Simon Malley.

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SUCCESSFUL LABOR PARTY CONGRESS CONCLUDED

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 17 Dec 81 pp 1,4

[Text] "As prescribed by the constitution, the prime minister will dissolve the legislative assembly by Monday 28 December at the latest, will inform the governor general of the fact and will establish the date for the filing of nominations. Subsequently he will announce the date of the election.

"When they go to the polls, the people of Mauritius will be asked by the Labor Party to make a choice, to vote for the preservation of freedom and democracy or for the abolition, pure and simple, of these privileges won at the cost of so many years of struggle and suffering. It will fall to the population to prove their foresight, their wisdom."

It was in these words that the national minister of education and secretary general of the Labor Party addressed the audience during the regional congress organized by the party in the courtyard of the primary school in St. Julien Village yesterday afternoon.

The speakers who took the floor to address the large audience included Dr James Burty David, Dr K. Bussawon, and Messrs. Raouf Bundhun, Siva Sidaya and Vijay Jundoosing. One after the other, they spoke of the rich achievements of the labor party, current problems and the maneuvering of the irresponsible opposition.

Correcting Aim

The minister of education said that as secretary general of his party, it is his duty to pursue a campaign in all parts of the country with a view to rebuilding the image of the Labor Party. The orator stressed the failures suffered by the party during the 1976 elections in certain districts, particularly Nos 9 and 10. The time has come for the party to adjust its aims and to reassert itself in these districts. He spoke of unemployment, a problem affecting everyone, and denounced the repeated efforts of the opposition to seize power by using the workers as a stepping stone.

Sir Kher launched a violent attack against opposition leader Aneerood Jugnauth, and charged that Mr Berenger has acted unpatriotically in taking the side of the authorities in the Seychelles in the minor incidents in which they clashed with the Mauritian authorities.

He says that two trends of thought prevail in Mauritius: that of the Labor Party (which has been able to give the country independence, freedom, democracy and a solid infrastructure) and that of the opposition (which has recourse to any stratagem in order to lead the people into error).

## Fierce Strikes

The secretary general of the Labor Party accused the MMM of having ruined the country by provoking fierce strikes in the port and other vital sectors of the national economy. He asked the audience to remember that Mr Berenger, who boasts of being the champion of the workers, serves today as the president and general manager of an import-export company.

Along another line of thinking, the speaker expressed the hope that the 1982 harvest will be good and that the country will continue to enjoy the political and economic stability so necessary for investment, and thus the creation of new jobs.

He gave assurance that the numerous social benefits which the citizens of Mauritius enjoy will be maintained, and he paid special homage to the prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, for his vision.

Dr James Burty David, for his part, said that with the dissolution of the legislative assembly in the coming days, democracy need not suffer. The members of the Labor Party should mobilize and take an active part in the electoral campaign, giving the party the absolute majority it needs in order to be able to govern and implement its program.

The speaker made a point of recalling the recent events involving the MMM opposition. This party, which initially proclaimed itself electoralist, subsequently modified its terminology. Thus it is not surprising that on the day it wins power, the basic freedom of the individual will be threatened.

## The Opposition and the Owners

He also noted the change in the language of the opposition where the economy is concerned. When it was created, he said, the MMM urged the sharing of capitalist wealth with the little people.

But what have we seen since? The party leader today sits at the head of an import-export company as president and general manager and courts the employers' class.

In passing, the speaker noted the support given by the opposition to the business sector in the course of various demonstrations. He said that if the people have been penalized by currency devaluations, the MMM bears part of the responsibility.

Doctor David stressed that the Committee of Thirty urged the elimination of subsidies for basic foodstuffs, as well as the elimination of a number of social benefits provided to the ordinary people.

## The Choice Society Faces

In the view of the president of the Labor Party, the choice society faces in the coming general elections is clear. The Labor Party, strong in its mass support, will continue to carry its socialist program forward. Therefore, he said, it is essential that the masses give it their total support so as to be able to guarantee an absolute majority.

Dr K. Bussawon, a district deputy, made a point of discussing the problems of the moment and the achievements of the party in the course of these past 5 years.

## MAURITIUS

### RAMGOOLAM ADDRESSES LABOR YOUTH CONGRESS

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 14 Dec 81 pp 1,4

[Text] The Labor Youth organization has seen the results of their efforts in recent months in the heavy attendance by both the young and those not so young at the first congress organized by the movement at the Eden Secondary School in Rose Hill yesterday.

In fact, it was a packed hall in which the enthusiastic audience listened attentively to the various speakers who stressed the need for the representatives and supporters of the party to undertake a mobilization campaign with a view to winning an absolute majority in the coming general elections.

The prime minister and leader of the party, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, outlined the struggle undertaken by the party in 1936, and noted that it is the young people who represent the future of the country. He emphasized that the young bear a large part of the responsibility for the country's affairs due to the fact that they enjoy the right to vote at the age of 18.

Sir Seewoosagur recalled the era when Mauritian citizens did not have the right to express themselves freely nor to unionize. It was thanks to the Labor Party that basic changes have been made. He said that the party has established a free and just society.

Moreover, Sir Seewoosagur stated that the Labor Party is the only one working toward socialism. By what sort of movement, he asked, would the citizens of Mauritius like to replace it?

The prime minister was emphatic. "In the course of its long history, the Labor Party has worked to preserve peace, stability and harmony. There is no room for the communists, the Trotskyites and the others."

Sir Seewoosagur warned Mauritians against the MMM, made up for the most part of the sons of the privileged, of individuals who fought against independence, against the right to vote and against the development of the masses, and who are seeking today to exploit the progress made at the cost of the blood and sweat of the workers.

He stressed the importance the people should ascribe to their freedom of expression and thought. These are privileges which many peoples in the world do not enjoy. By way of example, he mentioned the Seychelles, Madagascar and Tanzania. The Labor Party, the prime minister said, has provided Mauritians with a welfare state the like of which can be found in only a few nations on earth. He also emphasized that the party has provided social and economic development and stability in the country.

The prime minister listed the numerous advantages enjoyed by the citizens of Mauritius, in particular free education, pensions for widows, orphans, the needy, the aged and also the national pension.

Sir Kher Jagatsingh, the secretary general of the party, described the prime minister as the "most dynamic and trustworthy leader in the Third World countries."

He expressed his hope that the young people will be inspired by the wisdom of the prime minister and that as a result, the MMM and the PSM [Socialist Party of Mauritius] will be unable to win power.

Sir Kher accused the British of efforts to divide the Hindus from the Moslems, and in this connection, he paid homage to the labor party which has been able to establish a nation which is a model for the world.

He criticized MMM leader Paul Berenger, who carries out his duties today like the president and general manager of a company. Now Mr Berenger has shown his true face, he said. The speaker voiced the question as to how a capitalist like him could claim to be the champion of the working masses.

Sir Kher Jagatsingh expressed the view that the outcome of the general elections will hinge on the political system. He said it is very important for the people to continue to maintain the present system which makes functioning within democracy possible.

We should note that Mr Suresh Moorba presided at the congress. Speakers included Sir Veerasamy Riradoo, Pazack Peeroo, Kailash Purryag, Iswardeo Seetaram, Heeralal Bhugalloo, Ramesh B. gobin, Vijay Ventasamy and others.

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MMM/PSM ELECTION PLANS DISCUSSED

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 17 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The MMM/PSM [Socialist Party of Mauritius] alliance will hold a public meeting in Riviere des Anguilles on Sunday at which the prospective candidates for districts 11, 12, 13 and 14 will speak. They include Messrs Radha Gungoosingh, Alan Choolun, Jocelyn Seenyen, Suren Poonith, L. Ramsewok and Harish Boodhoo, Dr Swaley Kasenally, Messrs V. Lutchmeenaraidoo, Alan Ganoo and Kishore Deerpalsingh, and Miss Ariane Navarre.

During a press conference held yesterday, Mr Harish Boodhoo and Dr Kasenally talked about their intention to divide the country into zones for electoral purposes. They announced that the electoral campaign of the MMM/PSM in the South will begin Sunday in connection with the imminent dissolution of Parliament.

When questioned by ADVANCE about Miss Ariane Navarre, Mr Ramsewok, who presided at the press conference, responded that she won the support of the majority of the delegates at the general assembly of MMM delegates and that the affair is now closed.

As to the membership of Miss Mira Tapessur in the MMM--she had been an active member of the PSM--Mr Boodhoo said that the matter would be discussed by the next MMM/PSM committee scheduled to meet this evening. He said, however, that he was extremely concerned about this matter.

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AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES SOVIET-MAURITIAN RELATIONS

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 12 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Dr Nikolai Pankov, USSR ambassador to Mauritius]

[Text] "I have traveled the globe, but I must say that the island of Mauritius is certainly one of the most beautiful countries I have visited to date. Not only are its citizens pleasant, open and hospitable, but they are an industrious people with a high level of cultural development."

Thus his excellency Dr Pikolai Pankov, the new Soviet ambassador, gave us his impressions after having served in our country for about 3 and a half years.

Just like his excellency Professor Upadhyaya, Indian high commissioner (see the Saturday, 7 November 1981 issue of ADVANCE), Dr Pankov was greatly impressed by the capacity and the talent of Mauritians who have studied and can speak three or four languages.

"This is an exceptional circumstance," he told us, "particularly when one realizes that in a large country such as the United States the people speak only one language--English."

From the subject of languages, Dr Pankov quite naturally went on to talk to us about Mauritian literature. He has already read some of the works of Anand Mulloo, Dr K. Hazareesingh and Suresh Moorba's "Black Misery." "I am in the process of familiarizing myself with Mauritian works, but I can already see that Mauritian literature is very rich."

Since his arrival, Mr Pankov has not neglected our customs and traditions. He spoke to us enthusiastically about the Divali holiday.

"That evening," he told us, I and my wife took a drive to see how this beautiful festival was being celebrated. We were very much amazed by the deep meaning of this celebration, the triumph of light over darkness, and its philosophical aspect, and so we wrote an article on the celebration of this holiday in Mauritius."

Mr Pankov was also struck by the dedication of the people of Mauritius to sports, soccer in particular. He was able to see the athletic enthusiasm of the people of Mauritius during the recent visit paid here by the Soviet team, Chernamorets. During the match between the visitors and the selection team at Quatre Bornes Stadium, the spectators, despite the fact that the Mauritians had scored 10 goals, gave the Soviet players frequent ovations.

Mr Pankov is fully satisfied with Soviet-Mauritian relations, which he said are "stable and friendly." Since his arrival, the first Soviet film festival was held in Mauritius and the first Soviet soccer team paid a visit. During his recent visit to the USSR, Minister of Youth and Sports Hurrydew Ramchurn signed an agreement further strengthening relations between the two countries in the realm of athletics.

The cultural relations between Mauritius and the USSR are excellent, and 170 Mauritian students are currently pursuing their studies in the Soviet Union.

As to trade relations, they are developing satisfactorily. The USSR is interested not only in purchasing more Mauritian tea, but jeans and knitted goods as well.

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## MAURITIUS

### DIFFICULTIES DEVELOPING IN FREE TRADE ZONE

#### Thirty Enterprises to Shut Down

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 12 Dec 81 pp 1,6

[Text] Eight out of 10 manufacturing enterprises are reported to be in difficult financial situations, and were it not for the support of the commercial banks, a number of the businesses in the Free Zone would already have had to close their doors. This is what the preliminary conclusions of a study made of the Free Zone by an expert affiliated with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry suggests.

These observations are not however unanimously endorsed in the circles concerned, including the sector with the greatest involvement, banking. If banking circles agree that the overall indebtedness of the Free Zone has increased somewhat, it is also pointed out that the figures set forth by the author of the preliminary report do not reflect the reality, and might be exaggerated.

Sources affiliated with one of the leading commercial banks in the country which have traditionally financed the Free Zone, and are currently financing more than 65 percent of the businesses there, about 100, estimated that some 30 enterprises only are in the red. They are continuing to survive thanks to the banks, and some are the focus of various rescue operations, the last recourse before the drastic shutdown measure.

The indebtedness of the Free Zone enterprises to the bank is estimated at 400 million rupees. In explaining this figure, which in normal times perhaps might have been tolerable, a bank official says that 400 million rupees is regarded as very high, and that there are currently too many enterprises encountering difficulties and having only the bank as a last resort in order to continue operation.

The banks, on the other hand, are becoming more and more cautious in financing the manufacturing industries because of the substantially higher risks prevailing in this sector, in which investments are less remunerative than elsewhere. Moreover, banking sources emphasize that industrial investments represent a limited opportunity in relation to other more profitable sectors.

#### Absence of Growth

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 14 Dec 81 pp 1,6

[Text] The number of jobs in the businesses in the Free Zone did not increase between June and September, and the number of businesses established during this period is

negligible. Statistics obtained from export enterprises showed a definite slowdown in this sector.

While the number of additional jobs created in the Free Zone since March of last year comes to an average of about 200 for each quarter, and had reached a high point of more than 1,000 new jobs between December 1980 and March 1981, the third quarter of this year was disappointing. Only two additional jobs were added, raising the total number of persons employed in the Free Zone from 22,623 in March to 22,625 in September.

The process of expansion in the Free Zone has slowed equally from the point of view of overall jobs added and the establishment of new enterprises. Only one new business began operation between June and September. Since March, the number of businesses with export licenses increased to 104. Between March and June, taking into account the enterprises going out of business and those entering into competition on the export market, the number of enterprises in the Free Zone dropped to 101, increasing again to 102 in the month of September.

Let us note that it is estimated in the circles involved that the indebtedness of the enterprises involved in the Free Zone come to about 400 million rupees (L'EXPRESS, 12 December 1981).

Some industrialists in the Free Zone believe that the businesses do not have a broad enough margin where financing is concerned. When they start up, industrial enterprises can just meet their costs and the basis of the business is vulnerable to the first adverse development.

#### Preferential Utility Rates

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 18 Dec 81 p 7

Beginning this month, industrial enterprises operating in the Free Industrial Zone will pay a preferential rate for their monthly consumption of electricity. In fact, the Central Electricity Board (CED) included the preferential rate for the electrical energy consumption of enterprises in the Free Zone in the new rates officially published in a special edition of the government bulletin dated Saturday for the first time.

These new rates show an increase in electrical costs of 10 percent effective as of the beginning of December (L'EXPRESS, 14 December 81). This step is mainly designed to aid and encourage the businesses in the free zone in general. Let us recall that about five enterprises in the zone benefited from "government generosity" in connection with their electricity rates this year. Until the month of November, Free Zone businesses paid the same rates as other industrial enterprises in the country, in other words, a "demand charge" of 42 rupees and 93 cents for each electrical energy unit consumed.

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## AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION PROJECT SUCCEEDS

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 15 Dec 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] The launching of the pilot project for corn production initiated in the south has proven to be a positive experience, since the production estimates for the first year exceed the planned figures. In fact, despite certain unfavorable conditions in the 1981 season, the shelling and drying installation built in Savannah will produce about 600 tons of corn, while the preliminary study called for production of 450 tons. As early as 1980, production came to 460 tons instead of the planned 350.

As is known, this first pilot project has to do with the cultivation of corn in Union, Britannia and Savannah, and the goal set is the production of 2,000 tons in 1983 and 5,000 tons in 1985. However, to achieve this latter figure, it is essential to establish other shelling and drying installations shortly, as has been recommended.

The heavy rainfall in recent weeks somewhat interfered with the harvest, which is carried out in the months of November and December, since the ripe corn could not be harvested on time and thus tended to sprout.

It is also interesting to note that corn is planted only once a year (in June and July), and only the French U530 variety has been used. This poses a threat, moreover, since it is not realistic to base an entire industry on a single seed variety.

Thus it was urgently necessary to undertake research, and the Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute has already developed two new varieties (UR22 and UR 14), which can be cultivated in excessively humid regions. This would expand the areas to be cultivated and would make it possible to plant twice a year and thus to gather two harvests.

But increasing production to a major degree without building other shelling and drying stations would serve no purpose.

For this reason, three other projects have been studied and may be initiated in Medine, Belle-Vue and Mon Tresor-Mon Desert respectively, and those involved believe that this should be done quickly if it is hoped to utilize the new station in 1983.

For the time being, the entire output is purchased by the Marketing Board at a guaranteed price. This corn is provided to manufacturers of animal feed. It appears that, within this context, the Marketing Board might be asked to collaborate and participate in the financing of these three new projects.

It should be noted that local market needs for corn range between 12,000 and 14,000 tons per year.

The production of seed of the varieties developed by the Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute on an experimental basis is being done for the time being by a specialized South African firm, which will provide certain quantities of these seeds in January and July of next year.

Finally, let us note that the Marketing Board provides not only a guaranteed price for what is produced, but also guarantees to purchase the entire output if necessary. In addition, mechanization of the harvest is also reducing production costs.

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LOSS SUFFERED BY LEADING SUGAR COMPANY IN 1980

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 18 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] For the first time in its history, the FUEL, the largest sugar company in the country, suffered a loss of 4.3 million rupees in 1980 as compared to a profit of 16.5 million in 1979.

This "unprecedented misfortune in the history of the company," as Sir Emile Series described it in the company's annual report (the annual general meeting was held last 9 December), has been deeply felt in the circles affected by this public company, whose 2,089 stockholders had no profits to share, while taxes withheld at the source by the state came to a total of 23.4 million rupees, including 22.3 million for "export duty."

In this connection, the general tone of the president's report was somewhat bitter. It stressed that if it were not for the taxes imposed at the source, the FUEL would have made a profit of 19 million rupees instead of suffering a loss of more than 4 million.

Sir Emile, stressing that the FUEL "is in the fullest sense of the word a public company," noted that the company's stockholders who depend mainly on the dividends paid by the company to cover their needs are numerous. "They have invested their money in the hope of receiving their due share of dividend, while having the satisfaction of participating in the development of the mother industry and of its diversification program. However, quite unexpected taxes have changed the position tragically. Had the shareholders taken steps to put their money on deposit in the banks, they would have received interest equivalent to 12 percent or more of their capital. However, as shareholders of the mother industry of the island, they are getting no profit at all for 1980, as a result of heavy taxation, not at all linked to the operation of the business," Sir Emile said.

He went on to say that it is normal for the sugar industry to pay a part of its profits to support the national economy. However, he said, it is certainly not in the national interest for the main industry of the country to be taxed at the source to the point that in the end it suffers losses.

"The industry will, in consequence, be in the impossibility through lack of funds, to maintain its efficiency and even more to maintain the development of its sugar and diversification programs. The possibilities of offering more employment will therefore be jeopardized," Sir Emile said. He urged the authorities to review their policy with regard to the sugar industry and to relieve it of the heavy burden of taxes "that are crippling its results and future."

The financial figures for the most recent fiscal period were as follows:

Income of 148.1 million rupees, 90.8 percent of this total representing income from sugar, 4.7 percent income from sugar byproducts and 4.5 percent other income.

Expenditures came to 152.4 million rupees (50.2 percent of this total for payroll, 27.3 percent for supplies and services, 15.4 percent for taxes and export duty, and 7.1 percent for financial charges). With a net loss of 4.3 million rupees, the company had to dip into its reserves accumulated in the course of recent years to cover the cost of replacing machinery (8.5 million rupees) and to pay a minimal dividend rate (1.9 million rupees).

The dividend declared was 50 cents per Preferential A stock (2.93 rupees in 1979) and 30 cents for Preferential B and ordinary stocks (50 cents in 1979).

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SUGAR HARVEST CONCLUDED SUCCESSFULLY IN 1981

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 15 Dec 81 p 7

[Text] Thanks to further delays due to the torrential rainfall last week, it was not until Saturday at 3:15 pm that the sugar mill at Bel Ombre finished crushing the last cane from this region of the island, bringing the 1981 sugar harvest to an end.

Sugar industry circles are curious to know whether Bel Ombre will beat its production record, set in 1973 with 21,005 tons of sugar, this year. In 1981, Bel Ombre harvested a larger area than usual.

Moreover, total sugar production will definitely come to about 575,000 tons. Now as our needs come to about 584,000 tons (500,000 tons for the European Economic Community, 47,000 tons to make up the 1980 deficit, and 37,000 tons for local consumption), the 1981 harvest will leave a slight deficit of about 9,000 tons of sugar.

There will be no question this year of invoking the so-called Act of God clause, and steps have been taken by the sugar trade union so that the 9,000-ton deficit can be covered out of the 1982 harvest and can be shipped at the very beginning of the harvest season next year, just in time to meet the deadline for the European 1981-82 fiscal year.

Let us recall that the 47,000 tons still due for 1980 were shipped at the beginning of the 1981 harvest, since the sugar union had committed itself to replacing them this year.

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# RODRIGUES INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS DESCRIBED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 14 Dec 81 p 7

[Text] Three large infrastructure projects will be launched on Rodrigues next year. They involve among other things the development of integrated agricultural production in Baie-Malgache, the building and commissioning of a radio booster station in Citronnelle and supplying all the settlements on the island with electrical energy.

While the integrated farm production project was scheduled to begin in the course of 1982, the construction and commissioning of the relay station, on the other hand, are long overdue. The delay is the result of the fact that the government, which was to finance the construction of the buildings to house the station, lacked the financial means to launch construction and therefore made application for financing to the British Overseas Development Administration (ODA). However, the work to supply electrical energy to all citizens of Rodrigues is well under way.

In connection with the launching of the agricultural production project in Baie-Malgache, the representative of the European Economic Commission (EEC) for Mauritius, Mr H. Brizio, will travel to Rodrigues this week. He will spend approximately 48 hours on the island.

In the course of his stay, which will probably begin Wednesday, Mr Brizio will visit the Baie-Malgache site and will confer with high administrative officials on Rodrigues on this subject. The project, which has been assessed at about 50 million rupees, will be facilitated by the financial participation of the EEC, to the extent of 30 million rupees, through the Fifth European Development Fund (EDF).

The final report on the project, drafted by an EEC agricultural technician, Mr N. Vink, was submitted to the Mauritian authorities at the beginning of this month. This farm project on Rodrigues will involve 200 families on the island, and the annual farm production goal for the Baie-Malgache center includes 500 tons of corn, 100 tons of peanuts and beans, and some 200 head of cattle, as well as 1,000 other farm animals, including swine, goats and sheep. These families may also engage in fishing. Within the framework of the implementation of this project, the Mauritian government will have the assistance of four EEC officials and an agricultural expert. The cost, estimated at 50 million rupees, includes the building of a 500-square-meter storage facility, the supply of equipment, including a unit for the processing of the corn produced at Baie-Malgache, tractors, trailers, three mopeds, the development of the terraces overlooking the Baie-Malgache Valley, and the building of housing for the assigned staff. This integrated agricultural production project at Baie-Malgache may serve as a model for other similar undertakings, if the likelihood of success is borne out.

Where the construction of a booster station which will serve to improve reception of the transmissions from the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) is concerned, the Overseas Development Administration has agreed to finance the "foreign components" (70 percent of the cost) involved in the building of the premises, although the understanding was initially that the government would finance the construction while the ODA would only furnish the receiving and rebroadcasting equipment costing an estimated 1.5 million rupees. The local authorities recently received, for their confirmation, the news that Mrs Margaret Thatcher's government had given the project the "green light."

In addition, the government has just made the sum of 1.7 million rupees available in order to be able to begin the construction work. The cost estimate for the construction of the premises came to about 3.6 million rupees prior to the devaluation-adjustment last 27 September.

The technical specification for this booster station were drafted by a British consulting firm--Preece, V. Cardew and Ryder. One of the firm's consultants, Mr M. Leak, paid a visit to Mauritius for the purpose of finalizing the project. He visited the site of the future station on Rodrigues. The initial excavation work at the site has already begun, with the assistance of workers from the Port Mathurin administration. Informed circles believe that with the British decision to finance the construction of the building and the supply of the receiving and retransmission equipment, in part, work should be launched during the first quarter of next year.

The infrastructure project for the electrification of all of the settlements on Rodrigues has already begun, following the delivery to the island of 1,000 poles by the Rogers Trader early last November. In addition to the erection of the poles, which is proceeding at a satisfactory rate, official sources say, the government has just received six 100 KVA within the context of the Indo-Mauritian credit line. Three of these generators have already been sent on to Rodrigues. The administration there is awaiting the technical ruling of the Central Electricity Board (CEB) pertaining to the use of these generators in the electrical current distribution circuit.

Moreover, the Mauritian government has made an initial decision to lend a sum of about 17 million rupees to the CEB within the framework of the Rodrigues electrification project. This loan was granted to the Mauritian government by the FRG under terms regarded as very advantageous, and the German government specified that these same terms be passed on to the CEB. The government is currently planning the "modus operandi" for making this loan to the CEB.

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## MAURITIUS

### MAURITIAN ISLAMIC PARTY HOLDS FIRST MEETING

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 14 Dec 81 pp 1,4

[Text] The Mauritian Islamic Party (PIM) held its first national meeting yesterday morning in the Plaine Verte garden, in preparation for the coming general elections.

The various speakers who took the floor, speaking to a sizable audience, made violent accusations against the government leaders and those of the opposition.

Mr A. Hyderkhan presided at the meeting. He stressed that the time had come for general mobilization and that the Moslem community should once and for all become aware of its problems and trust leaders capable of defending their interests.

He criticized first the government and then the opposition, denouncing the parochialism prevailing both in the MMM and the PSM [Socialist Party of Mauritius], despite the fact that they claim to be "national" parties. He also voiced criticism of the Fraternal Organization and the Christian movement for socialism.

Mr Jeerooburkhan said that the PIM was founded for the main purpose of developing unity among the Moslems. They are, he said, a divided community subdivided by internal quarrels. In this connection, Mr Jeerooburkhan also criticized those who represent the inhabitants of the region in the legislative assembly but who, he said, have done nothing concrete for them.

He stressed that the PIM is an independent party and has no commitment to the other political parties. In passing, he criticized "the mismanagement prevailing in the bus transport industry in which the Moslem community alone is penalized."

Mr Suleiman Bhayat, for his part, made violent accusations against certain ministers.

He referred to certain departments in which "there is discrimination against Moslems," and he warned the government against any action which would work against the interests of the Moslems.

In a violent speech, Mr Yousouf Mohamed criticized the government.

He made violent charges against the opposition which, he said, has done nothing for the Moslem community, for which he demanded a separate plate and special seats.

Along another line of thinking, Mr Mohamed spoke of the positive results of his efforts in Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries and he condemned certain political leaders who have discouraged Mauritians from accepting jobs in those countries.

Mr I. Nawoor also spoke.



## BRIEFS

LIBYAN HONORED--During a national festival for the handicapped organized by the Youth Movement of Mauritius, with the cooperation of the Mauritian Fraternity of the Handicapped (FMMH), held on Saturday, 12 December at the Mary, Queen of Peace, Social Center, Mr Ibrahim Aljaddy, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau, was made an honorary citizen of Ward IV. Organizers of this celebration also awarded him the title "Greatest Benefactor to Mauritian Social Life," in recognition of his tireless efforts to aid all cultural and social organizations and to assist all needy individuals, male and female, without distinction. Moreover, one of the organizers of the celebration stated that Mr Aljaddy is an amiable, sympathetic and modest man whose leading characteristics are graciousness, friendliness, great sympathy, sincerity and a ready smile. The president of the FMMH, Mr Jacques Li Yim Kee, thanked the Libyan People's Bureau in the course of his speech for its traditional generosity toward various Mauritian organizations, including the SACIM and the Cheshire Home. [Text] [Port Louis ADVANCE in French 17 Dec 81 pp 1, 4] 5157

CSO: 4719/389

PEMBA POLICE ABUSES PROVOKE OUTCRY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Valentim Daniel]

[Text] Officers of the defense and security forces in Gabo Delgado Province have been denounced for conduct contrary to the sense of the Legality Campaign. A police roundup that created unrest in Pemba was organized by these individuals to recapture inmates of the civil prison, who were at large as a result of a completely disorganized and illegal situation.

Several irregularities that prejudiced the correct functioning of the civil prison in Pemba, Cabo Delgado Province, have been detected and denounced. Some prison inmates, with the collusion of police officers assigned there, were leaving on weekends and on other occasions to visit family and friends and even to take care of other personal matters.

This had been occurring for some time, and the justice agencies in the province, which had been alerted, were undertaking a whole series of steps to collect the necessary corroboration.

It was found that some inmates had been at liberty for over a month, while others were being let out to do errands for the police (do shopping, repair phonographs and so on). One of them told us that he had not spent a weekend in jail for over a month, with the permission of the police officers.

The "most conscientious" inmates, as one of the police called them when we questioned him, left at night and returned to the jail without any police action needed for their return. Relations between police officers and the Justice Ministry personnel assigned to the prison (the irate director and prison guards) were characterized by constant friction, which contributed in part to all this disorganization.

How It Was Discovered

On Saturday, 28 November, based on principles that had already been "legalized" in the Pemba civil prison, some inmates asked permission to spend the weekend on the outside, which was granted by police officers Luis Carlos Coimbra and Joaquim Mussa, who were on duty at the time. However, the number of inmates who left was

much larger than "expected" (to date there is no precise information as to the total number of inmates who left at that time), and this was not reported to the provincial agencies responsible for the prison. The police officers who went on duty Sunday morning checked the roll (this practice had been discontinued for some time) and found that 67 inmates were missing. This was immediately reported to the Provincial Police Protection Command. After arranging coordination with other defense and security forces, the command ordered a capture operation.

#### City of Pemba in Disorder

On the night of 30 November, citizens who traveled on some arteries of the Cabo Delgado Province capital, or even those who had gone to the movies without their identity cards and were unknown to members of the defense and security forces on duty, were taken to the nearest police station and were released only after being checked against the list of inmates who had "escaped" from the Pemba civil prison.

There are reports that individuals who refused to go to the police stations were manacled and even held in jail for 24 hours.

The operation created a climate of unrest in the province capital. The roundup involved the police, vigilance groups, popular militia and the FPLM Mozambican Armed Forces. Party and government organs in the province and even in the city of Pemba were not notified. Incidentally, Maj Gen Armando Panguene, governor of Cabo Delgado, only learned of the operation through a letter from two citizens whose identifications had been demanded. The party leader called the act a real breach of President Samora Machel's guidelines for the current Legality Campaign. He directed the news media to divulge the names of all those who had given orders for the police roundup, so the public would know who was responsible for the unrest. The names are: Paulino Filipe, provincial commander of the Protection Police; Marques Albino, provincial director of the vigilance groups; and Martins N'Kamanha, of the National People's Security Service. Antonio de Silva Razao, chief of staff of the Armed Forces Battalion in Pemba, was also charged with having dispatched 18 members of the FPLM on a mission concerning which he himself had no knowledge.

Luis Marlos Coimbra and Joaquim Mussa, the two police officers charged with complicity in the release of the inmates, are now under detention and will be sent to the Provincial People's Court to stand trial for their acts.

#### Who Was Captured?

Despite the climate of unrest created on the night of 30 November in the city of Pemba, the defense and security forces picked up only six inmates. The whereabouts of 8 inmates are uncertain and the remaining 23 returned to the prison without need of any police action.

Some of the inmates we interviewed were indignant about the police roundup. They declared they always returned to jail when they were let out and that no capture operation was ever necessary.

6362

CSO: 4742/134

# PRACTICE OF RESERVING HOTELS FOR FOREIGNERS DECRIED

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 6 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Luis Carlos Patraquim]

[Text] We know that Ulysses did not solve the riddle of his existence when, after the Trojan war and the disillusionments of the goddess, he traveled to Ithaca. This simple reflection, too, about things that obviously do not transcend any higher reality than today's dinner, may not be of any value at all. But it must be said.

By way of introduction, the subject is the discrimination suffered by our citizens in the use and enjoyment of some establishments in the hotel industry--the hotels themselves. And now an announcement has appeared in the newspapers that "in the future, the Por do Sol restaurant will only serve guests of the hotel where it is located."

In a city where finding a restaurant is a real problem--because they have closed, because they do not give good service, because they attest to our underdevelopment--the option that someone has posed for the cited hotel industry irregularities was, we gather, to put up the sign: "Banned."

"Historically" (this might do for our sociologists), it all began during the meeting in Maputo of the SADCC [South African Development Coordination Council] at the end of 1980. Under the circumstances, everyone understood. The capital had 30 visiting ministers, dozens of representatives of international agencies, which justified the temporary closing of the Polana and Cardoso hotels--for better service, for reasons of security.

However, after the city was left alone with its residents, the Polano remained off limits. And the example bore fruit. The case of the Por do Sol restaurant is the most recent instance.

We can only understand such a radical measure, "really leftist," in terms of the story of the pea that kept the princess awake--the privilege is abused--and we are strongly inclined to attribute it to the lack of refinement of the people. But because it might be going too far to follow Brecht's advice--to fire the people and elect others--another device was chosen: "Thou shalt not violate the sanctuary of the Lord."

As in Jehovah's interdiction, these places barred to the nation's citizens must belong to some lord. They must be a tabernacle--truly sacred.

For all of us, the profane, the heathen, those who have been only lightly touched by the illumination of the angels, we must see these places as the land of Canaan, denied to us because we worship the golden calf. We must see those who frequent them--and they are without sin--as the priests and the chosen, and wonder in resignation at this Jehovah who so divides his frail humankind.

But we can trade this biblical language for the much more prosaic Marxist discourse and speak plainly. Not to recite the obvious, because we are all progressive, it is enough to say that what they are doing is humiliating and absurd.

Suddenly we find that there is something pathetic about our daily lives. "We are only allowed this far," no matter that we do not enter the hallowed halls leading a goat and swigging from a bottle of hooch. Purely and simply, we must confine ourselves to the limits they have imposed on us.

If, under these circumstances, we still want to enter, it must be on the arm of an official, by special dispensation, and the waiter must ask if, "we are in the company of this gentleman." This gentleman then asks us what we would like and he gives the order to the waiter. It is exactly like a little child being taken by his mother to the pastry shop.

Are they going to say now that the hotels do not have the capacity, that they do not have supplies, that in serving everyone they were left with nothing? Isn't it true that any hotel in the world has services reserved for its guests, and that, assuming it is a hotel, it is organized as such? Or are they going to explain this with beautiful situational concepts from Lenin, overruling Marx?

We only know that President Samora Machel, citing the Hotel Polana as an example, spoke in 1976 of the racial discrimination and the economic exploitation that it symbolized in colonial times.

It happens that today, in 1981, like the exploited worker in Bogota who may not enter the Hilton, the Mozambican citizen is also denied access to the hotels in his city.

6362

CSO: 4742/134

MARKET RAID NETS BLACK MARKETEERS

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 13 Dec 81 pp 4-5

[Article by F.M.]

[Excerpts] Last Saturday, in a carefully planned police operation involving 300 police and Treasury agents of the Maputo Office of Organization of Supplies, 200 profiteers-speculators in the Ho-Ling area were rounded up, arrested and taken to prison, to stand trial later.

The operation, which lasted about 1 hour, was so well planned that none of the speculators managed to escape. People who were passing by at the time, realizing that the police were after smugglers, voluntarily cooperated with them in seeing that no one escaped, and also reported other individuals who were not in sight, some of whom were later arrested at their homes.

To avoid major confusion, the Central Market, which is located a few meters from Ho-Ling, was closed to the public for some time so that none of the suspects could hide there by mingling with the crowd.

Immediately after the police command arrested and searched the speculators, the preliminary interrogations began.

Various articles and trinkets have been sold at that location for many years without attracting any great interest. As time passed, and many items became scarce, pickpockets, speculators and smugglers found it was an ideal location for their criminal activity.

Recently, it has been possible to buy toothpaste, blades, hot water bottles, socks, electronic clocks and other products and items there that are not available or are scarce on the legal market, brought in from abroad or stolen from the nation's factories in large quantities.

Start With the Tail

Actually, in addition to the group arrested yesterday, there are other areas where the same kinds of crimes are conducted, both in Maputo and other cities in



the country. The individuals now being prosecuted are part of a whole network of thieves and "swindlers," in a complicated web of complicity and cronyism.

Some of the products sold in the Ho-Ling area are domestically produced, stolen by factory workers who deliver them to friends, employees or relatives to sell at stunningly speculative prices.

Other products, such as the electronic clocks, razor blades, certain brands of toothpaste and socks, are foreign-made, entering the country by devious means and in commercial quantity. "With all the shortages on the legal market, people close their eyes and buy a familiar toothpaste for 800 meticals," someone has commented.

Saturday's operation was only the beginning. It caught the tail, but it is essential to get hold of the head. There will be other operations to break up the network of smuggling, profiteering, robbery and speculation. Through those who have already been arrested, it will be possible to find others, those at the origin of the black market, both suppliers and middlemen. At the moment, only "MK-3" has been broken up, but it is necessary to get to the root of the evil, because the large black marketeers, the brains, are not the ones doing business in the Ho-Ling area.

6362

CSO: 4742/134

## FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY FORCES PLANNED

Paris LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE in French Dec 81 p 26

[Text] A leading Nigerian businessman and former diplomat recently said that "Shagari was not alert enough as to the attitude the soldiers would adopt. There will be no coup d'etat, unless of course his own friends in the north want to get rid of him." The army, he said, was reorganized and redeployed throughout the country in such a way that the federal government was for all practical purposes safe from any coup d'etat.

If this statement is probably well founded, it serves only to raise more acutely the question of what the reaction of the high-ranking military would be if Shagari were to be defeated in the 1983 elections by someone unacceptable to them. Since General Obasanjo, who was not a native of the north, reestablished a civil administration in the country in 1979, the general staff has been completely reworked.

Last year, six generals were retired and replaced by officers whom Shagari could trust. Nonetheless, the president and other men in politics regularly warn the military against interfering in public life. For example, on Army Day this year, Mr Shagari warned the troops against "those who would destroy stability." There are those who, having been unable to win power through a democratic process, scoff at the very idea of freedom of expression. They criticize representatives of the armed forces excluded from politics and thus unable to respond. The soldiers had to stand aside from political struggles, as a necessary element in the democracy "which allows the citizen to raise issues, to differ in opinion, to have his own views and express them freely."

The UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] leader, Mr Awolowo, had said some months earlier that "whenever a leaf flutters, our soldiers think it is the enemy and open fire, only to discover that there is not even so much as a mouse there." But these comments on the professionalism of the army were less serious than Mr Awolowo's accusation that the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] rigged the 1979 elections and was already perfecting new methods of fixing those in 1983. The UPN made a study of these plans and, he said, "we think we can cope with these tricks." "But if they use violence to falsify the elections, which is possible, then I do not know. It is they who are in power. They may have recourse to violence either by bringing in soldiers or policemen, or even by provoking incidents in certain parts of the country."

Governor Rimi also made dark predictions, comparing the present situation in Nigeria to that which led to the coup d'etat in 1966, after the politicians, particularly those in the NPC [Northern People's Congress] (which was the dominant party in the first government after independence was won, and a party whose former leaders now constitute the nucleus of the NPN), had consistently violated the constitution. Those who acted in this way are now to be found in the NPN. President Shagari was an NPC minister, and is now a member of the NPN.

This is reminiscent of the warnings of the "group of nine" governors belonging to the opposition. "Everything seems to be ready," Mr Rimi said, "for a recurrence of what happened in 1962, with all of the disastrous consequences that implies for our country and peoples." In 1962, the federal government, which the NPC controlled, dismissed the Awolowo government in western Nigeria and took over the leadership of that region, which roughly corresponds to the states in which there is a UPN majority today, in the first of a series of developments which was to lead to the first coup d'etat.

#### Proportional Representation of the Provinces

Mr Rimi's main political opponent, Mr Aminu Kano, whose faction within the PRP [People's Redemption Party] now supports the majority of the NPN policies, responded by making it clear that the "group of nine" was bent upon subversion. "Certain governors are using the experimental farms to train guerrilla fighters, with the support of a foreign power." But he too compared the current situation to the political conflict which preceded the coup d'etat in the 1960's.

Great care is being taken to see that the commissioned and noncommissioned officers at least are representative of the country as a whole, in order to avoid another civil war. Each state is allocated a cadet quota. However, there is no certainty as to the application of these quotas and the redistribution of the unfilled posts. During a recent visit to the federal state of Niger, the army chief of staff, Gen G.-S. Jallo, informed the governor that his state was not proposing enough candidates: 350 places allocated to candidates from Niger at the military academy in Kaduna had gone unclaimed, and when the last school year began, only 20 candidates from that state were enrolled. Some doubts about the representative character of the armed forces were also voiced in the parliament, where the senate defense committee asked the minister to draft a list of the candidates enrolled in the academy, showing where each cadet came from. Similar information was demanded in connection with army promotions. The committee informed the minister of petitions from officers complaining of unjustified dismissals. The minister gave his assurance that he would see to it that the federal nature of the armed forces was carefully respected.

The army, nearly 250,000 strong at the end of the civil war, now has no more than 150,000 men, but further reductions in the ranks are unlikely. Recruiting even seems to have increased. The sums allocated for defense could finance a larger armed force. The 1981 defense budget was increased by 25 percent (725 million Nigerian pounds for current expenditures, and 594 for the purchase of equipment).

To make it appear that the civilian leaders are doing their best to keep the military content, as some cynics would suggest, is not entirely justified. Paradoxically, the military government has done little to modernize defense, and the new administration wants a mechanized and properly equipped army. Mr Shagari defends military expenditures by citing international tensions and Nigeria's responsibilities. This should be understood within the context of the offer of aid made to Angola with a view to resisting South African attacks.

Within the development plan (1981-1985), defense has been allocated 7.5 billion Nigerian pounds, i.e., three times the allocation for education and six times that for health. London presumed that the greater part of the orders would come to Great Britain, but these hopes have been in large part unfulfilled. According to certain sources in Nigeria, Mrs Thatcher's silence following Mr Shagari's proposals concerning

South Africa could thus be explained. Great Britain received an order for armored vehicles but did not get a major ground-air missiles contract. Nigeria chose the French Roland system. (The Crotale system was not chosen, apparently because of the role played by South Africa in its development.)

In July the Nigerian air force took delivery of three Alpha-jets, the first lot of an order for 12. The navy took delivery of three rapid and sophisticated patrol boats several weeks ago, and three others, as well as a frigate, are on order. New army, air force and navy bases are being built to accommodate this new equipment, as are new training centers so that Nigerian officers will not have to be sent abroad. A national defense industry is being established to reduce Nigeria's dependence on foreign powers for its security. Plainly, officers will have plenty to do in their chosen profession.

#### Charges Against the Police

A source of concern continues in the antagonism between the army and the police, particularly when one realizes that the strength of this latter force is to be increased from 80,000 to 200,000 men in the course of the next 20 years. Relations between the police and the opposition parties are substantially worse than those between the army and the politicians who do not belong to the NPN. Collectively, the "group of nine" accuse the federal government "of using the police to its advantage against the government bodies and parties unaffiliated with the NPN." The complaints of the governors are in large part due to a presidential order transferring the power to issue authorizations for public meetings from the governors to the police prefects. But even more serious charges have been made. In the state of Kaduna, a local section of the UPN is accusing the NPN of seeking to use the police to assassinate political opponents, and is demanding that the state police prefect "whose commitment to the service of one party was beyond question," be transferred to another state. Before charges were filed against him, the PRP governor of Kaduna, Mr Balarabe Musa, complained of the methods used in appointments to police command positions. In September, the GNPP [Great Nigerian People's Party] governor of the state of Borno, Mr Mohamed Goni, demanded the transfer of his police prefect because of his partisan attitude and incompetence. There had been violent clashes between members of the GNPP and those of the NPN, in the course of which one young man was killed by a police officer. The governor charged that the NPN deliberately used the police to destroy stability in his state. The UPN administration in Oyo announced that it had taken the authority to instigate lawsuits from the police and entrusted it to a prosecuting attorney. Certain UPN states have even threatened to create their own police forces, but this would be clearly unconstitutional.

#### Harassment of a Senator

The "group of nine" also accuse the federal government of having utilized the police to "harass members of the national assembly," referring to an incident deplored even by the members of the NPN. The mixed commission for the redistribution of revenue was so delicately balanced between advocates and adversaries of the law that the presence of one or two members of the radical faction of the PRP could have caused the defeat of the draft law even in that carefully structured forum. In order to prevent these hostile delegates from entering, the police were guarding the doors to the chamber. One deputy was roughly ousted from the building by the police. A UPN senator, who asked a guard who was preventing his entry to identify himself, was physically attacked by several policemen.

An increase in police ranks is doubtless justified by the increase in crime. The comment made by the deputy governor of Sokoto when he learned that the police forces were to be more than doubled nonetheless illustrates, in rather discouraging fashion, the attitude of certain politicians when it comes to matters of security. "The social problems of the modern world can only be resolved by ever better trained and equipped police forces."

Fortunately, the vast majority of Nigerian officials know that no police force and no army, however well equipped they may be, can deal with the problems of development.

5157

CSO: 4719/379



PDS SECRETARY DENIES GOVERNMENT'S CHARGES

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 10 Dec 81 p 4

/Article by Sidy Gaye/

/Text/ The Senegalese Democratic Party, through its deputy secretary-general Mr Fara Ndiaye, pleaded not guilty to the accusations of endangering the country's security which have been leveled against him for the past 2 months.

This is the outcome of the luncheon-debates organized on Tuesday by the editor-in-chief of the weekly journal JEUNE AFRIQUE, Sennen Andriamirado, and the manager of the Dakar monthly journal LE POLITICIEN, Mame Less Dia.

Speaking on behalf of all the PDS activists, Mr Fara Ndiaye rejected all the accusations made against his party, stating that, contrary to rumors, "The PDS is in good shape."

In his introductory statement, the second-in-command of the PDS denied all speculation about quarrels between himself and Abdoulaye Wade, secretary-general of the party, as well as talk about "supposed" mass resignations from his party and its integration into the Socialist Party through the negotiations said to be taking place between himself and the secretary-general of the party in power. He said that these persistent rumors are unfounded, because they are not corroborated by any verifiable facts, and are attributable to antidemocratic enemies of the PDS.

When asked to clarify what some people call the "exile" of Abdoulaye Wade, the deputy secretary-general of the PDS emphatically denied this "insinuation," asserting at the same time that the foremost leader of the PDS is abroad on a mission which is "strictly an internal party matter."

But although those questioning him repeatedly returned to this point, Mr Fara Ndiaye did not disclose any more information about this mission, the nature of which, he said, would be revealed to the press at the proper time and with the approval of all the members of the party's national leadership. As for the return of Abdoulaye Wade to Senegal, Mr Ndiaye said--without any further explanation--that it is "imminent."

Returning to Abdoulaye Wade's trip abroad, Mr Fara Ndiaye indicated in answer to a question that if for some reason--voluntary or involuntary--the secretary-general of the party did not return to Senegal and expressed the intention to remain abroad permanently, he would not automatically succeed to the position. His eventual successor, "in this unlikely case would be designated by a special congress."



In answer to questions about the accusations of endangering the country's security, the PDS second-in-command said that his party has not brought weapons into Senegal and has no military council.

Questioned on the matter of bodyguards sent to Libya for training, the secretary-general of the PDS said that it is not a question of knowing whether this or that party official knew about it. This aspect of the matter is only of interest, he said, "to inquisitive journalists." For the second highest leader of the PDS, the basic problem is "ensuring the defense of his arrested comrades." He assured his listeners that that would not be difficult, since "all the accusations against the PDS are without any factual or real foundation."

Mr Alassane Cissoko, national secretary of the PDS, supports this conclusion because, in his opinion, he was "arrested, interrogated, and placed under order of committal for 2 months before being freed" for lack of evidence that might validly support the accusations against him. Mr Cissoko states that he was not tortured while under arrest and that he was even given privileged treatment. He also announced, in answer to a question, that if the PDS and the other opposition parties continue to be denied access to the media his party might propose the installation of a free radio.

As for the mass resignations of PDS activists mentioned by the national press throughout the past 2 years, the second-in-command of the PDS acknowledged that there had been some resignations but denied that there were as many as the national newspaper indicated.

Nor are these resignations the exclusive to the PDS, he said, because "out of every 10 new activists that we recruit, 9 usually come to us from the Socialist Party."

As for the resignation of certain members of Parliament in particular, Fara Ndiaye attributes them to "base material concerns" which have nothing to do with the party line of the political parties they leave or subsequently join. As for the resignation of certain officers of the PDS (Booker Sadj in particular), the deputy secretary-general of the PDS said he was unable to furnish objective reasons. He said that Booker Sadj sent them a letter of resignation without giving them any other information.

9 855

CSO: 4719/342

RESULTS OF JOINT GHANAIAN-SENEGALESE COMMISSION MEETING

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 10 Dec 81 p 13

/Excerpts/ Dr Isaac Chinebuah--minister of foreign affairs of Ghana--and Mr Moustapha Niasse--minister of state for foreign affairs of Senegal--presided jointly over the work of the second session of the Ghana-Senegal Joint Committee on Cooperation in Accra from 2 to 4 December 1981.

As a joint communique issued at the end of the meeting says, the two ministers initialed two documents:

--an agreement for cooperation in the field of personnel;

--a program for cultural, scientific and technical exchange for 1982.

As Senegalese white-collar workers, technicians and workmen are of international caliber, our country is asked more and more often to supply workers to various African countries. We have this type of cooperation with Gabon, and could extend it to include other countries. For this reason we need to create a legal framework enabling Senegalese workers abroad to have rights which are necessary for their social well-being and for the performance of their duties on the job.

The program for cultural, scientific and technical exchanges offers the white-collar workers of Ghana and Senegal the means to benefit mutually from experiments in the above-mentioned fields. And the discussions which took place these 3 days between the two delegations helped to identify many other fields for cooperation, such as agriculture, animal husbandry, scientific and technical research, and the exchange of varieties of plants and seeds, breeders (Ndama) and other types of cattle. The same exchange program provides for exchanges of experiences between Senegalese centers of agronomy and animal technology like Bambey, Dara and Kolda and centers in Ghana which are at superior, average or identical levels. Similar exchanges and contacts can be established between the French-speaking white-collar workers of Senegal and the English-speaking workers of Ghana so as to strengthen the friendship between the two countries.

The important sector of fisheries was considered. The outcome of these talks was that increasingly close cooperation will be established between Ghana's and Senegal's businessmen in this field. Provision was made, in particular, for the creation of joint Ghana-Senegal companies.

The joint committee also considered the problem of shipping and air transportation. Exploratory steps will be made not only to promote the development of these sectors, but also to promote regional cooperation in the tourist industry through ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States), of which Ghana and Senegal are members.

One of the important decisions adopted by the Committee is for the revival of trade, which has declined recently because of problems regarding payment. The political will expressed by President Hilla Limann and Abdou Diouf to revitalize cooperation between the two countries will solve this major difficulty of payment schedules by means of a better coordination of efforts by the two parties through the Compensation Fund established under the aegis of ECOWAS.

9855

CSO: 4719/342

# FOREIGN MINISTER'S TRIP GENERATED SUPPORT

Victoria NATION in English 7 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**F**OLLOWING an intensive diplomatic trip to 16 African countries, Foreign Affairs Minister Jacques Hodoul is back in Victoria satisfied with the solidarity support Seychelles has acquired in the wake of the November 25 South African-sponsored mercenary aggression.

On his tour, Minister Hodoul delivered messages of thanks from President René to fellow African leaders for their solidarity support and explained to them the latest situation in the findings of the mercenary-led plot to attack Seychelles.

The Seychellois Foreign Affairs Minister declared on his arrival that the November 25 aggression brought about a lot of concern from African countries and the leaders of all states he visited unanimously condemned the attack.

The Minister said he found a lot of sympathy for Seychelles and got the impression that the defeat of the mercenaries was a victory not only for Seychelles but for the whole of Africa.

There was the myth that mercenaries succeeded wherever they struck, just like some people were believing in the invincibility of the Israeli army before the 1973 war, Mr. Hodoul said, but

that false image about the dogs of war had now been destroyed.

The African countries were as happy as we were, Minister Hodoul said, after they learned the news that Seychelles Defence Forces had routed the hired killers.

## Meeting with OAU Chairman

Minister Hodoul's visit started in Kenya where he met President Arap Moi — the current Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, — on two occasions in Nairobi. During their meetings, the Kenyan President and Seychellois Minister talked on allegations made by captured

Intelligence Service that Kenyan troops were to be flown to Seychelles had the mercenaries succeeded in their coup attempt; that Mancham was to transit through Kenya and that a private plane had already been booked in Nairobi to transport the 'play boy' back.

Noting that Kenya had always been on the defensive after the international media reported Dolinchev's claims, Minister Hodoul said the Seychellois Government had never suggested that the Nairobi Government was officially implicated and this was again stressed in the message delivered to Mr. Moi from Mr. René.

Mr. Moi had promised Mr. Hodoul he would do all he could to help with investigations regarding the mercenary plot.

#### **UN Commission of Investigation**

In Benin on the West Coast of Africa where mercenaries had frequently been in operation, Minister Hodoul had long discussions with his Beninois counterpart who explained to him the procedures of the United Nations Commission that investigated the 1977 mercenary aggression against that country. Such a Commission had been selected by the Security Council to make inquiries in the November 25 attack to find out all the involvement in the affair.

In Angola, Zimbabwe and Zambia, the frontline states bordering South Africa, Minister Hodoul said he saw proof that the November 25 aggression against Seychelles formed part of a greater strategy of aggression by the racist régime against progressive African countries which abhor discriminatory policies.

A few days after the attack on Pointe Larue International Airport, South African saboteurs set fire to an oil refinery in the Angolan capital of Luanda; their agents later bombed the headquarters of Mr. Robert Mugabe's party in Salisbury, killing six people. Earlier South African agents had caused damage to economic infrastructures in Zambia and Mozambique and even to this date they are still training saboteurs for such dirty work.

Minister Hodoul said after visiting the Southern African states that solidarity among these nations would be strengthened to face their common enemy, South Africa, and its imperialist allies, particularly in their assistance to free Namibia.

#### **OAU Convention on Mercenarism**

In all the messages from President René, delivered to his fellow African leaders, the Seychellois Head of State

referred to the OAU Convention which is aiming at eradicating mercenarism on the continent but which has unfortunately not received the endorsement of all member countries.

Minister Hodoul brought up this matter in his discussions and has been assured by the African leaders that they will take steps to ratify the convention.

On the hijacking of the Air India plane which was commandeered by the mercenaries fleeing to South Africa, Minister Hodoul said Seychelles was still waiting to see if the major industrialised nations would abide to the agreement they themselves signed in Bonn in 1978, pertaining to impose sanctions against countries that do not try or extradite hijackers.

Sanctions had already been imposed against Afghanistan because that country refused to try or extradite hijackers of a Pakistani airliner and Minister Hodoul believed the same principle should apply for South Africa.

Minister Hodoul started his visit in the middle of December in Kenya, then proceeded to Ethiopia where he also visited the OAU Secretariat in Addis Ababa. He also went to Libya, Algeria, Mali, Senegal, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Togo, Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania from where he returned to Seychelles on Monday.

NATURE OF CURRENT POWER STRUGGLE IN NATION REVIEWED

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic No 251,12 Dec 81 pp 6, 7

/Article by Nabil Khuri: "The Seychelles between Mike the Mad and James the Singer"/

/Text/ For a long time, for years, I have not written about any subject outside "the circle"--"the circle" here meaning "the region;" the region, of course, being the Middle East.

This week I will deviate from the rule and write outside the circle. I will write about a distant land which it never occurred to me to write about.

This country has also entered the circle of "news" in the past 2 weeks.

The name of the country is the Seychelles.

As to why I should write about it, let me give you the story:

People who are so fortunate as to attend one of 'Adnan Khashoggi's fantastic birthday parties on his legendary yacht are well acquainted with a man named Mr Manchem.

Mr Manchem is one of the stars at these parties. He is a firstclass pianist and a singer whose gravelly tones remind you of the highly-esteemed voice of Harry Belafonte.

People who have attended these parties know that Mr James Manchem is a quiet, dignified, cultivated man whose dander gets up only when someone competes with him in providing entertainment at these parties. He then becomes a violent man with a vicious disposition and roaring voice. His latest fit was 2 years ago in the city of Cannes when the dancer Fifi 'Abduh insisted on having her "act" precede his.

The most recent news is that Manchem's fit over Fifi 'Abduh was not his last. That came a few days ago when he tried to regain his lost "throne" in the Seychelles with the aid of a team of mercenaries, 45 in number, led by Col Mike Hoar, who is known as Mike the Mad. He is the former leader of the Congo mercenaries. The news is that they fled to South Africa in a hijacked plane when their attempt failed and there they were released.



Although Mr Manchem has denied any connection with the attempt to the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, the paper has asserted that the mercenaries were carrying a tape of Manchem's voice which would have been the equivalent of Communique One in the event the attempt succeeded. The newspaper did not mention whether the tape contained a political speech or songs.

The venerable British newspaper SUNDAY TIMES linked Manchem's revolution to 'Adnan Khashoggi, stressing, "on its own responsibility and pledge," that Shaykh 'Adnan had assumed the financing for the attempt, since 'Adnan and Manchem were partners in numerous tourist projects on the island of dreams before the new (or current) president, Albert Rene, assumed the reins of power and James Manchem fled into exile.

This link between 'Adnan and Manchem explains the secret of the "singing" relationship that has existed between the two of them up to the time these lines were written.

Late last summer, we met Mr Manchem by chance in Spain. He tried to persuade us to write an article on the Seychelles, on him, on its very important strategic position for the world (see page 38), and on the dangers threatening the West and the Arab world both if the "Marxists'" dominance over the Seychelles through President Albert Rene continued.

One of the things he informed us of was that Rene's coup was carried out by a group of no more than 20 mercenaries who slipped onto the island with weapons inside suitcases.

We asked him:

"What about the police, the constables, the army, the security forces and the government?"

He said,

"There were no police, no gendarmes, and no army, because the island did not need them. It was an island without problems--before Rene came around."

The conversation between us lasted for hours. The man, as I said, is an elegant talker and is enjoyable, and I was on a slow-paced vacation looking for someone to kill time with.

It was apparent that the man trusted me. He said suddenly: "You will soon be hearing a lot about me. I will throw Rene out of power the same way he took power. Mercenaries--with mercenaries."

He stopped talking as suddenly as he had started, as if leery of making a slip of the tongue, then said,

"I beg of you, I ask you to swear, not to print any of this. Everything will fail if you mention a word."

I told Mr Manchem, as the Spanish photographer he had brought was still popping flashbulbs in my face,

"Be assured I will not publish this conversation or anything else."

He asked, in astonishment,

"Do you mean you will not publish anything at all?"

"Anything at all."

"How so?"

"Simply because the Seychelles lie at the bottom of our list of concerns."

A few days ago Mr Manchem "did it." I brought out the picture of the two of us together, which I had buried in my files.

I refreshed my memory for this article.

You have only to realize that Mr Manchem is the former president of the Seychelles.

11887

CSO: 4704/4

# VIGILANCE STILL VITAL, SAYS DEFENCE CHIEF

Victoria NATION in English 4 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] THE Minister of Youth and Defence and Chief of the Defence Forces, Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis, continued his annual official visits to the different units of the Seychelles People's Defence Forces at the weekend.

because the enemy was still planning acts of aggression against our country.

He stressed that the Defence Forces must remain vigilant 24 hours a day, every single day of the year, because our enemies could attack at any moment.

His visits included the Pointe Larue military unit, the Police Mobile Unit at Petit Paris as well as an inspection of the airport and port defences. On Saturday morning Minister Berlouis visited the Union Va'e military camp.

Minister Berlouis said that recent events showed the wisdom of what had been said in the past about the need to stay on our guard. November 25 showed that our leaders were not dreaming when they said that Mancham was making plans to overthrow our socialist government, even though he tried to make us believe he was not interested.

In a short address at each of the units, he wished officers, soldiers and police force members a happy and prosperous New Year on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief, President Albert René.

Mr. Berlouis was accompanied on his visits by the Chief of Staff of the SPPF, Mr. James Michel, and other senior officers of the SPDF headquarters.

Minister Berlouis congratulated them on their performance in defeating the enemy during the November 25 mercenary aggression against Seychelles and asked them to continue their vigilance

## ECONOMIC PROGRESS DISPITE RECESSION CLAIMED

Victoria NATION in English 5 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] **THE ECONOMY** of Seychelles is making progress in several fields and in general is holding its own at a time of worldwide recession. That is the conclusion drawn from the latest facts and figures on the country, published by the Statistics Division.

The Statistical Bulletin (Vol 2, No. 2) covering the second and third quarters of 1981 shows that the rate of inflation in Seychelles has come tumbling down and that imports are at last beginning to fall, with the overall balance of trade showing healthier trend.

New features of this Bulletin are a detailed analysis of imports by end use, which is a step towards developing a picture of the supply and disposition of goods and services in Seychelles, and a breakdown by single years of age of the estimated mid 1981 population.

Imports rose again in 1980 — the last full year for which figures are available — to reach R. 627,395,000 but the overall balance of payments, helped by a rise in tourism

receipts and in exports showed a surplus of R. 24 million.

And the latest import figure given, for the first quarter of 1981, is R. 129,333,000 — which is the lowest figure since the second quarter of 1979.

Total domestic exports rose in 1980 to R. 32,882,000 with both frozen fish and cinnamon showing an encouraging increase. Fish exports rose from R. 6,095,000 to R. 9,444,000 and cinnamon from R. 1,771,000 to R. 2,137,000. Copra still accounts for the bulk of Seychelles' exports with a figure of R. 16,979,000 in 1980.

The Bulletin clearly shows the steep drop in the rate of inflation over the past year brought about by a combination of the Government's price control measures and the revaluation of the rupee. The

latest figures, for September 1981, show an increase in prices over the same month of 1980 of only four per cent, and an actual fall in prices compared with the position in March 1980.

The estimated population of Seychelles in mid-1981 was 64,038 — 32,245 males and 31,793 females.

Although men outnumber women overall, it is interesting to note from the new detailed breakdown of ages that there are more women than men in the older age groups — in fact from the 45-49 year age group onwards. And in the oldest age group of all, 85+, there were 185 women and only 50 men.

The Statistical Bulletin — which also contains facts about the weather, migration, visitors, production, transport, wages and employment — is on sale at the National Bookshop, Albert Street, price R. 25.

CSO: 4700/552

## PRESIDENT'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE REPORTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 29 Dec 81 pp 1, 2, 11

[Text] President Siaka Stevens enthused with a positive note in his Christmas Message to the nation, pointing out that although the situation in the country may not be very bright at present, there are abundant hopes for the future.

He spoke of the good prospects for oil in Sierra Leone's offshores and mentioned the Bumbuna hydro Electric project, and government's encouraging prices to farmers among positive factors that can only work in the country's interest.

The full Message broadcast to the nation on Christmas Day follows:

Fellow Citizens, it is with great pleasure that I extend to you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Although Christmas is essentially a Christian festival yet it has always had a tremendous appeal to all and sundry in this country.

It is a national festival in which all sections of the community actively participate either by way of religious observance or merry-making among families, close friends and individuals alike.

On such occasions there is the natural tendency for

some to be over happy and in the process make others unhappy.

In my last Christmas Day Message I made a special appeal to demonstrators and those who participate in devil dancing to do so in such a manner that their activities will not interfere with the privacy of others.

Sierra Leone has continued to play an active role in the international scene thereby helping to create conditions that could guarantee peace within the African continent.

I thank you all for your co-operation in this regard and hope you will continue to play your part at all times.

Those of you who are following up world economic trends must have realised that our country like all others, both developed and developing, is still facing a number of economic problems.

It is quite true that some of these difficulties are self-imposed. For example, the creation of artificial scarcity and profiteering on rice, our staple food, by certain members of our community.

However, there are other difficulties which are deeply rooted in the current world economic order and over which we have no control whatsoever.

The ever increasing price of oil is a case in point. Indeed the importance of this commodity cannot be over-emphasised.

It is most vital to the operations of all types of industries hence its price determines the prices of almost all other commodities both local and imported.

It is because of this that my Government has given top priority to the Bumbuna Hydro Electric Project. The geological and final engineering studies have been completed and contracts



have been signed for some of the preliminary works, the implementation of which is precedent to the main project which will commence next dry season.

Furthermore, I am pleased to inform you that the exploration for oil in our off-shores is still going on and for now I can only say that the prospects are good.

When all these projects would have materialised most of our economic problems would be alleviated.

My Government is taking active steps to improve the living conditions of the common man. A Minister of State has been appointed with special responsibilities

for the equitable and even distribution of rice at controlled prices.

Government is also giving every encouragement to farmers by paying prices for produce that compare favourably with the world market prices.

I call upon all producers and agents to desist from any attempts to move produce from Sierra Leone illegally thereby depriving the country of much needed foreign exchange. Let me also warn that stringent security measures will be taken by Government to ensure that those who indulge in smuggling will be prosecuted.

CSO: 4700/550

ENVOY AUBEE HAILS CHINESE TIES

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 30 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] **SIERRA Leone's Ambassador** to the People's Republic of China, Mr. Caleb Aubee has commended China's significant contribution to the task of nation building in Sierra Leone.

Presenting his letters of credence to the Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, Mr. Tazhenlin, Ambassador Aubee said that his appointment was indicative of the seriousness that the government attached to the special relationship between the two countries, particularly in the technical, economic and cultural fields.

He said that many of the economic problems facing Sierra Leone were not of its own making. He cited the escalating cost of petroleum, which was costing the country between 50 and 100 million dollars yearly.

The Ambassador noted that Sierra Leone and China shared identical views on world political and economic issues.

On behalf of President Stevens, the Government and people of Sierra Leone, Ambassador Aubee expressed his sincere thanks to the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for accepting his letters of credence.

He also conveyed his Government's deep appreciation and satisfaction for Chinese continuing assistance to this country.

Vice Chairman Tan Zhenlin in his remarks observed that Asian countries shared with African countries a common legacy of imperial subjugation.

He said it was important for countries in the Third World to unite against the advanced countries.

The Vice-Chairman said that Sierra Leone and China enjoyed very friendly relations and shared many things in common because both countries were poor. He said despite the serious drought in 1981, China had scored tremendous successes in food production.

CSO: 4700/550

# MUBARAK'S HANDLING OF STATE PRAISED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Now Mr Mubarak"]

[Text] **EGYPT'S** President Hosni Mubarak may not be the ebullient sensation raker that his predecessor, Anwar Sadat, was but this man who now rules the land of the Pharaohs is slowly but surely showing the world a face the world's people like to see.

**SINCE** the assassination of Sadat catapulted him to the top seat last October Mr Mubarak has shown a calmness and consistency in handling the affairs of state that have not failed to impress.

**HE** was quick in establishing order with an iron hand, slamming on a state of emergency, flushing out the plotters and stamping out pockets of resistance in the hinterland.

**WHILE** he consolidated his position at home, keeping many of the trusted advisers of Sadat and wooing in some new ones, Mr Mubarak hastened to reassure a worried world.

**THE** peace process with Israel, he made clear, would continue; Egypt would still maintain her links with friends and organisations which she belonged to.

**BUT** the new President cautiously left Egypt's diehard critics in the Arab world guessing over his policy towards them.

**OBSERVERS** found him shrewdly holding back his punches in places where Sadat would have launched off fusillades at those who would want no dealings with Israel whatever the contentions.

**THIS** even handedness has paid good dividends:

**EGYPT** has not fallen apart, international confidence is being built and the critical hounds are kept at bay watching.

**PRESIDENT** Mubarak is playing for time during which he will wind up the trial of those charged with Sadat's assassination, get Israel's final withdrawal from the Sinai and shape his own policies.

**FOR** the time being, Egypt's President is keeping the existing framework, holding Sadat's official portraits intact and dealing compromise cards where necessary — such as his release of journalist Mohamed Haikal and a number of others imprisoned in the Sadat crackdown mid last year.

**IF** time really plays the ball with him we may see another side of Hosni Mubarak by the end of 1982.

CSO: 4700/550

# LESS BIRTHS, MORE DEATHS IN 1981 RECORDED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jan 82 p 1, 2

[Text] Four thousand more people died in Sierra Leone last year, while a lesser number of babies was born as compared to 1980 figures.

According to a release from the Births and Deaths office, Ministry of Health, 43,140 babies were born last year.

Of these, 22,505 were males and 20,635 females. In 1980, the total number of births recorded was 43,373, with that of males standing at 23,249 and females 22,124.

For the past two years more males were born compared to females. The number of males born was 1,870 and 1,125 more than females for both years, 1980 and 1981, respectively.

And for last year, the country had more deaths than in 1980. 17,908 people died compared to 14,208 recorded for 1980.

This means there was an increase in deaths by about 3,700.

According to the Ministry, successful registration of births and deaths was hampered by several factors, notably, the non-availability of registration documents during the first

half of the year. The habit of Chiefdoms Registrars charging fee of Le2. for birth registration acted as a deterrent and the lack of interest on the part of Paramount Chiefs inspite of the personal contacts made by the Project personnel.

Other setbacks were the difficulties in communication from rural areas.

During the last year, more deaths were recorded in the Northern Province: 15,473, as compared to 14,384 in the Western Area.

The lowest number of deaths: 6,121, was recorded from the Southern Province.

CSO: 4700/550

BRIEFS

CITIZEN, NONCITIZEN REGISTRATION--Registration of citizens and non-citizens of the age of 16 years and above will start throughout the country early next year. In addition to similar exercises now operating in some provincial districts, citizens will be required to pay Le1 for each identity card for a duration of five years, whilst non-citizens will pay Le5 renewable every year from the date of issue. The National Registration Secretariat is therefore appealing to citizens and non-citizens alike for maximum co-operation. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 30 Dec 81 p 2]

CSO: 4700/550



DFSS ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Attacks on Somali Bases

LD012000 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The radio Kulmis reporter with the ninth company of General Aynanshe Battalion of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] reports that recently the gallant forces of the DFSS launched an armed attack on several bases in Nogal Region where the troops forced to fight against their will by Siad's regime were stationed.

Our reporter adds that the DFSS soldiers killed 30 militiamen of Siads regime, wounding many more. The reporter also says a large quantity of military hardware and other stores were destroyed.

The DFSS forces lost two martyrs.

Air Force Defections Claimed

EA452234 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The "Radio Kulmis" reporter accompanying the ninth company of the General Aynanshe Battalion of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] reports that a group of Somali air force personnel headed by Lt Ahmed Mahmud Hashi, known as (Merawa), recently defected to the DFSS. Lt Ahmed Mahmud Hashi and his group have pledged to join the sacred struggle aimed at toppling the fascist regime, headed by Mohammed Siad Barre, from their rule over our motherland.

Our reporter adds that Lt Ahmed Mahmud Hashi told the DFSS that many of Siad's militia are planning to defect to the sacred cause of the DFSS.

More Defections to DFSS

EA122116 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The Somali masses are still pouring into the bases of the heroic Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS]. They have vowed to wage a Jihad against the weakened regime of Siad Barre. The masses, who are fully committed to

the freedom of their country, have been warmly received by the DFSS. The 'Radio Kulmis' reporter accompanying the 9th General Aynanshe Battalion says that among those who have joined the DFSS are three heroes--(Abdi Rashid Hasan Umar Amir), (Abdi Maris Hire Ali) and (Muhammad Aydid Hire Ali). These heroes defected to the DFSS with a land rover.

The reporter adds that the Somali nationalists were accorded a great, warm reception by the DFSS since they have joined the just struggle to topple the so-called regime in Mogadishu. Our reporter says that many more people, students and soldiers are continuing to join the DFSS. The defecting officials include: Lt Col (Abdi Karim Shaykdon Farah), a member of the air force, officials from ministries and other departments were among those who accompanied Lt Col (Abdi Karim).

#### Tug Dere Region

EA192156 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The Radio Kulmis reporter accompanying the 9th General Aynanshe Battalion reports that units of the heroic DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] forces mounted a fierce attack on (Buhodleh) District of Tug Dere Region.

The heroic DFSS forces destroyed all offices and military bases in (Buhodleh) belonging to the terrorist Siad Barre regime. The forces also captured all documents and papers in the administration offices of the so-called regime and set fire to all the fuel tanks in the town.

Other reports, to which we will add more details later say that in the attack in (Buhodleh), the vice-chairman of (Buhodleh) district was killed, while the chairman of the district was captured together with a land rover. The reports add that several persons, including military and police, were killed in the attack. We shall give more details about the fighting in (Buhodleh) later.

#### Somali Front Launches Newspaper

EA151014 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The Information Bureau of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] and its affiliated agencies including Radio Kulmis here published a new monthly periodical call unity.

The periodical will attempt to increase the Somali people's awareness of the extent of the DFSS struggle against the fascist rulers of our country led by Mohamed Siad Barre. The paper will also highlight the achievements of the DFSS in the political and military spheres since its inception.

Unity will be published in Somali and English. The bilingual papers first edition this month discusses among other things DFSS successes in Mogadishu, the inside story of Somalia and interesting items.

CSO: 4503/19

## HEAD OF LEFTIST OPPOSITION MOVEMENT TALKS TO COMMUNIST PAPER

Beirut AL-HURRIYAH in Arabic No 1044, 21 Dec 81 pp 24, 25

/Article: "The Somali Opposition Leader to AL-HURRIYAH: Our Unity Strengthens the Chances for Overthrowing the Regime"/

/Text/ In the wake of the unification of the basic Somali opposition forces, and the declaration of the establishment of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia as a result of the merger of three forces--the Somali National Salvation Front, the Somali People's Workers' Party, and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Somalia--and the assumption by Col 'Abdullahi Yusuf of the chairmanship of the united front, AL-HURRIYAH's correspondent traveled to one of the main Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia centers on the front lines. It met with Col 'Abdullahi Yusuf and held a conversation with him on a number of issues bearing on the unity of the opposition, the degree of development of domestic conditions in Somalia, problems of the African Horn, the front's position on them, and, finally, the American military bases in the region and its position on those.

/Question/ What is your evaluation of the broad step that the main forces opposing Siad Barre's regime have proceeded to take, and the formation of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia?

/Answer/ The step of consolidating the three detachments of the resistance occurred when the dictatorial nature of Siad Barre's regime, his subordination to colonialism, imperialism and Zionism, and his anti-democratic domestic practices became crystallized. The violence he is using against the nationalist forces that are opposed to his overall policy, and his total connection with foreign colonialist forces in order to protect himself, have prompted opposition forces to arrive at an understanding of the need to confront the regime with violence and with the unity of national opposition forces of various political orientations, and to reach agreement on a minimum program around which all various political forces can rally.

There is no doubt that this step will prompt other opposition forces to reach agreement with the Democratic Front. We consider this to be a quantum leap by which the political and military struggle of the opposition is advancing toward high levels and paving the way for the escalation of the domestic struggle of the Somali masses. The domestic masses are increasingly opposing the regime. It has

become obvious to the broadest social classes and groups how great a danger Siad Barre's regime represents for the independence, sovereignty and social and economic progress of Somalia and what a threat it is to stability and peace in the region.

/Question/ Could you give us an idea of the extent to which domestic conditions have deteriorated since Siad Barre's regime aligned itself with the imperialist camp?

/Answer/ The story on the situation in Somalia is a long one. Comprehensive economic, social and political deterioration has caused the regime to succumb to a stifling crisis and has objectively made circumstances ripe for the overthrow of the regime. However, that does not mean that the regime will automatically collapse as a result of the profound crisis: the regime still is depending more and more on ways and means of repression and is leaning on military and /other/ support from the regimes allied with it in the region and imperialist and colonialist forces. A basic component of the regime's political style has met with failure; that is embodied in the exploitation of the tribal structure. This style is not unknown to Siad Barre, since he learned it from his colonial masters. By using the technique of "divide and rule," Siad Barre's regime has sought to oppose specific tribes with other ones, thus fragmenting the unity of the Somali people. However, the winds are blowing in a manner which is not favorable for Siad's ship. Most Somali tribes have taken a stand in confronting his dangerous policy, which is threatening the unity of Somali nationalist forces. What impels the majority of the citizens to reject Siad Barre's policies is the suffering that the masses are experiencing in the context of deteriorating economic conditions. Foreign aid has offered no solution to bankruptcy, the balance of payments deficit or the decline in trade in general. Reports by international financial institutions have pointed that out and have warned of the consequences of the regime's continuing with its unsuccessful economic policy. It is well known that Somalia is a country whose economy depends on agriculture and livestock production. As a result of the regime's economic policy, agricultural producers have fled the land and have been turned into refugees in camps. Shepherds face the devastation of their livestock because of the regime's policy of injecting tension into the stability in the region, and public economic institutions have been subjected to pillage from the authority's cliques and Siad Barre's gang. By the nature of the case, the regime's abnormal relations with neighbors and with the group of socialist countries and the majority of Arab countries have affected the possibility of realizing economic development. Its alignment with the camp of imperialists and reactionaries has not solved its problems--rather, it has increased its domestic and foreign isolation. They provide the regime with the means for preserving its existence and are getting it further and further implicated in the hostility of its own people.

This Is Our Program To Save Somalia

/Question/ Does the Domestic Front for the Salvation of Somalia's program respond to the Somali masses' aspirations toward emancipation, liberation and the establishment of a democratic national regime in Somalia?

/Answer/ The program of the Domestic Front for the Salvation of Somalia does not offer a magic prescription for remedying the difficult problems Somalia has been facing, especially after the overthrow of Siad Barre's regime. What the program



does offer, however, is a working platform in the context of which the efforts of the various political forces can be united. What the program spells out can be considered a basis for the resolution of political and economic issues. Eliminating the regime, establishing a national democratic regime, liquidating American imperialist military bases and facilities, establishing normal relations between Somalia and its neighbors and restoring its position of enmity toward Zionism and imperialism in the framework of the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the group of nonaligned nations are to be considered among the main outlines of the program. Execution of the front's political program will depend on the freedom of political forces and their devotion to the cause of the Somali people.

#### The "Problem" of the Horn of Africa Is Manufactured by Colonialism

/Question/ What is the Domestic Front for the Salvation of Somalia's position on the problems the Horn of Africa is suffering from?

/Answer/ The Domestic Front for the Salvation of Somalia considers that what is called the problem of the Horn of Africa has been manufactured by colonialism and used by imperialism and international reaction to stunt the process of the consummation of liberation and social progress by the peoples of the Horn of Africa. We call for comprehensive peace to reign among the peoples of the Horn of Africa, for a solution to be found to the problems inherited from the eras of colonialism in peaceful ways, for noninterference in the domestic affairs of peoples, for respect for the national sovereignty of all peoples and for an effort to bring about economic integration among them.

One point that has been historically proved is the fact that the peoples of the Horn of Africa are peoples who have been destined to live together and develop in one direction which will guarantee them social progress and political liberation. Somalia, once it is liberated from imperialist dominance and dictatorial control, must exert efforts along with its neighbors to work to prevent intervention by colonialist and reactionary forces to exploit the problems inherited from colonialism in order to thwart our peoples' desire to live in peace.

/Question/ In light of the increased severity of the aggressive onslaught of imperialism and the deployment of military bases in the region, what is the front's view of these tense conditions?

/Answer/ I have referred in my discussion here to the general outlines of the front's foreign policy. Here one must emphasize that we are propounding a policy of promoting nonalignment and positive neutrality in our foreign relations following the overthrow of Siad Barre's regime. We are striving to implant peace in the areas of the Horn of Africa, the Gulf and the Red Sea so that they may be free of aggressive imperialist military bases, military presences, and navies. The Somali people, like other peoples in the region, want peace in order to develop their economies and achieve social liberation. We stand alongside the peoples of the region and the world against imperialist, colonialist, Zionist and racist dominance, headed by the Arab peoples' struggle to realize social progress and their democratic unity, especially that of the Palestinian people in their just struggle against imperialist Zionist domination and for the establishment of their independent national state. We also support the Lebanese people in protecting their democratic unity and their heroic struggle, alongside the Palestinian resistance, in

answering Zionist aggressions. We also support the African peoples in their struggle to bring about the firm implantation of independence and the liberation of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia from dominance by racists. The issues of liberation and social progress, and the confrontation with imperialism and colonialism, are inseparable.

11887

CSO: 4504/149



## BRIEFS

NEW SOMALI ENVOY--Ambassador Abdullahi Egal Nur today presented his credentials to the president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, His Excellency J. R. Jayewardene, the ambassador briefed the president and the foreign minister on Ethiopian attacks on Somalia, saying these attacks jeopardize peace in the Horn of Africa. He added that the reason for Abyssinian aggression into Somalia is to hinder the rights of the peoples it oppresses. Ambassador Abdullahi Egal Nur and the Sri Lankan leaders discussed matters of mutual interest to both countries. The ambassador, who is also accredited to India, met the minister of trade and shipping with whom he discussed matters affecting the two countries. [Text] [EA050224 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 4 Jan 82]

RECENT BATTLE ACTIVITIES--The Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] freedom fighters killed 40 Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers and set their vehicle [word indistinct] on fire at [name indistinct] in Uardere Region on 2 January. In another incident, the WSLF freedom fighters killed many enemy soldiers when the enemy's vehicle was blown up by a land mine at (Aine said) in Barrei Region on 1 January. The remnants of the convoy returned to Barrei Town. Toward the end of last month, the heroic Somali ABO forces were involved in a fight with Abyssinian black colonialist forces at [name indistinct] in Banca District. They killed 24 enemy soldiers and wounded 11 others. One freedom fighter was martyred and three were wounded. In another incident at [name indistinct] in Banca District, 17 enemy soldiers were killed and many others were wounded. One freedom fighter was martyred and three were wounded. [Text] [EA181200 [(Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and ABO Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 1930 GMT 17 Jan 82]

CSO: 4503/18

# KANGWANE CHIEFS URGED TO STOP IMPEDING LAND TALKS WITH SA

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 8 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] **KANGWANE** homeland leaders must stop trying to disturb the present land talks between King Sobhuza II and the South African authorities.

Swazis in the Republic who want to retain their South African citizenship must approach Pretoria and "khouta" (get South African citizenship) so that it could find another land for them, Dr. Sishayi Nxumalo, King's Roving Ambassador, said yesterday.

He was reacting to recent fears expressed by KwaNgwane homeland leaders that if their homeland is incorporated into Swaziland 750,000 Swazis in the Republic will lose their South African citizenship.

"... Pretoria could find another piece of land for them, maybe somewhere near Bloemfontein or Cape Town," said Dr. Nxumalo.

"Because all these 'Pretoria boys' will soon find out that the Swazis will respond to their King's

call and will respond to the dictates of what is in their blood," he added.

Dr. Nxumalo expressed his surprise at the recent reports that some people in the KaNgwane bantustan, regarded themselves as a nation apart from Swaziland.

"I am also surprised at the exaltation of an apartheid regime in preference to freedom. Does bread rule the hearts of men instead of that which is spiritual and sacred?" he asked.

Dr. Nxumalo expressed doubts whether these claims for South African citizenship represented the feelings of the 750,000 Swazis in the Republic.

## Glamour

"I was under the impression that the majority of our people in South Africa were yearning for both their land and Swazi citizenship which most of them tell me is most sacred to them and would not be exchanged for a

piece of bread or the glamour of a developed industry built from the sweats and blood of their forefathers," he said.

In a reference to the disputed Ngwavuma area in the south, Dr. Nxumalo asked: "If the claim is that it is part of KwaZulu, why did the South African regime wait until 1975 ... to make this land and people part of KwaZulu?"

He added: "Baka Zulu baqonyiswa ingcwamanti (the Zulus were given stolen property.)"

"Anyone in doubt should ask himself why so many people (the Magomezulus, Matsenjwas and Nyawos) have decided to leave behind graves of their forefathers ... to become refugees."

He also asked: "Can it be said that it is an easy matter for a people to do that? Are the rulers of KwaZulu proud having created such a large refugee community?"

"Does it not emphasise the fact that these people came to Swaziland because they are Swazis?"

If there was real need for stability, happiness and peace in this region, Dr. Nxumalo said the facts have to be faced squarely.

"The greatness of the leadership in the region must be judged by the peace, progress and happiness it brings to its people, he stated," adding: "We know what is happening in the Horn of Africa and elsewhere."

Displaced people, he said, were fighting for their rights in many parts of Africa and other continents.

"Are we going to follow the same path, just because someone in Pretoria found it fitting in 1975 to give ... Ngwavuma to the KwaZulu bantustan?" he asked.

His respect for the KwaZulu leadership, he said, gave him hope that initiatives from their part would soon resolve the problem of the refugees from Ngwavuma.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER ACCUSES GOVERNMENT

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2861, 8 Jan 82 p 19

[Text]

KAMPALA, January 6- Ugandan opposition leader Paul Ssemogerere today accused the Government of suppressing basic rights and killing or harrassing civilians for not accepting its ideals.

Mr. Ssemogerere, President-General of the Democratic Party, said the Government was primarily responsible for the violence that has been experienced through Uganda during the year just ended.

"More acts of violence by the Government have resulted in more civilian deaths during the past year than from any other factor, including anti-guerrilla operations", Mr. Ssemogerere said at a press conference. He added : "I condemn the Government for persecuting members of the Democratic Party and other groups, using anti-guerrilla actions as the excuse".

Also present at the press conference were several MP's who have recently been released from prison under President Milton Obote's prerogative for mercy.

One, Yoweri Kyesimira, had been held in detention since last February, despite a court of appeal ruling that ordered his immediate release several months ago. He said that despite some recent changes within the Democratic Party he planned to stay with them, and not switch to the ruling Uganda People's Congress (UPC).

Last Saturday six Democratic Party MP's had told a UPC rally near Kampala that they were changing sides.

Mr. Ssemogerere today branded the switch "political prostitution" and he warned that Uganda appeared to be heading towards a situation similar to that of the 1960's. "At the time (dictator Idi) Amin overthrew Obote in 1971 there were only four or five opposition MP's", he said. "Is that any way to run a democratic system ?" (A.F.P.)

**POLICE BILL PASSED; DISCUSSION NOTED**

**Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 15 Dec 81 pp 1, 8**

[Article by Sam Serwanga: "House Passes Police Bill"]

[Text] An act seeking to reorganise Police administration and repeal ousted dictator Idi Amin's Decree No 21 of 1971 was passed in Parliament yesterday.

The Police Act (Amendment) Bill 1981, was introduced to the House by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr John Luwuliza-Kurunda.

Summing up debate on the bill before voting, Dr Luwuliza Kirunda, noted that the opposition MPs tended to engage in the nonconstructive debates they made during the budget, although they supported it.

He said some of the opposition MPs who held influential posts like permanent secretaries in the ineffective UNLF administration never advised their ministers on what bills to take to Parliament. They now blamed ministers for failing to bring up bills repealing the abnoxious Idi Amin laws.

He added that although Decree 21 had been standing as a law, the Ministry of Internal Affairs was not applying it. "We have been approaching the Public Service Commission in matters of appointments and recruitments in the Police and Prisons Force."

There were some MPs who complained that the Lunyo seminar trained the youth to keep law and order. But the minister said the seminar gave the youth a religious treat and clergymen from as far as USA talked to them.

Replying to charges of arrests made by police before investigations were carried out, Dr Luwuliza Kirunda said: "The role of the police is to apprehend suspects and take them to magistrates. The police will continue to arrest suspects as long as they have adequate reasons to justify their act."

He lashed out at MPs who charged the government with building a police force which was "military" in character on the grounds that they carried guns.

"Many of you have travelled widely and seen policemen at airports in Western Europe armed with sophisticated weapons. And some of the MPs have the audacity to charge the police of being armed all the time and yet they know the hard situation we are grappling with to restore security."

Dr Luwuliza-Kirunda added: "I will not let the police be a target for attack by armed bandits 'jangilis'....I will not do that."

On the escort police, he told the House, opposition MPs who complained the police were being misused as escorts have themselves "asked me to provide them with security on a number of occasions."

In a direct reference to a remark by opposition MP, Mr John Sebana-Kizito, (Kampala South) that the government had failed to curb crime, he said:

"The problem is not created by the UPC Government. It arises from a number of factors--habitual criminals and the economic decay."

On recruitment in the Police, Prisons and the Armed Forces, the minister said charges that there were many "Os" than "Ss" did not hold.

"Announcements were made for recruitment but few people turned up from districts like Mukono, Mpigi, Luwero....But many more turned up from other districts like Soroti and so there was a wide area of selection" he said.

That was a blanket accusation made by people who had myopic and parochial attitude.

A member representing the UNLA, Lt Namiti hailed the bill as a turning point in the history of the Police Force.

He said it was unfair for the opposition MPs to think that it was only the minister or the government to keep security. "This is a duty we all share jointly."

Lt Namiti cited the misuse of police when civilian population went out of their way to corrupt them by offering "chai." "This is perpetuation of corruption in society," he said.

Mr Denix Ewou (Soroti West) said the bill will project the police as agents of lawfulness rather than "beneficiaries of chai."

"Pass this bill to help the police help you," he urged the members.

On charges that the government would manipulate the Police Force, he replied: "I know of no country where a government does not work closely with the security institutions."

Supporting the bill, Mr John Yuma (Arua West) stressed the importance of training and refresher courses for police personnel. He said it was vital that they knew their duty and had a sense of responsibility.

The system of recruitment, he noted, needed reorganisation.

Mr Kafumbe-Mukasa (Mpigi Central) expressed disappointment at the act of acquiring police body-guards by individuals.

Mr Sebana-Kizito (Kampala-South) asked the minister to look into the living conditions of policemen.

Mr Kiwanuka-Musisi (Mukono South East) outlined many things which were prohibited in the Police Force but are now overlooked. These include absense of numbers on uniforms, smoking on duty, entering places where alcohol is sold in uniform, taking bribes....

All these he said must be made known to the policemen.

Mr John Bosco Oryem (Kitqum South) said there was need for the public to cooperate with the Police Force. The public, he noted, had played a destructive role by encouraging bribes and corruption.

CSO: 4700/563



MINISTER CONFIRMS INCREASED SMUGGLING OF MAIZE ABROAD

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

**POOR harvests in some neighbouring states have resulted in increased smuggling of maize from Zambia, Agriculture and Water Development Minister Mr Unia Mwila said in Lusaka yesterday.**

Mr Mwila was confirming a maize smuggling racket involving some millers in the country, but he dispelled rumours that Zambia would import the crop this year to offset an imminent shortage.

The country had more than enough maize to last up to the next season but generally maize consumption went up to 625,000 bags between December and February and dropped to 575,000 bags from March to July.

Last year's harvest of 7.7 million bags was enough to leave a surplus since total national consumption was 6.2 million bags.

But Mr Mwila accused some millers of engaging in shady practices like milling at night to avoid detection of movement of their maize.

He said despite many bags of maize being delivered to millers, they had nothing left

the following morning while the number of bags of mealie meal did not match that of the delivered maize.

Some bags of maize were being smuggled out of the country but border officials were trying to control the situation.

"Although maize smuggling has been in existence for a long time, it has been stepped up this year because of poor harvests in some neighbouring countries which have caused a higher demand for the commodity."

The only solution to this problem was to produce surpluses to export to those countries which had shortfalls.

CSO: 4700/547

## IRELAND, NATION SIGN TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 7 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA and Ireland yesterday signed a technical co-operation agreement which will ensure a smooth and systematic operation of future co-operation programmes.

The agreement came at the end of a four-day visit by Irish Minister of State for Development Co-operation Mr Jim O'Keefe who had been in Zambia to check on the progress of co-operation projects carried out in conjunction with his country and held talks with Government officials.

Signing on behalf of Zambia at a ceremony at the National Commission for Development Planning, acting minister, Mr Unia Mwila, said the agreement provided for training, expertise, feasibility studies and equipment to Zambia.

Mr Mwila said co-operation between the two countries was gathering momentum and this had necessitated the signing of the agreement which would ensure orderly and systematic operation of future programmes.

He expressed Zambia's gratitude for the consistency with which Ireland had provided aid, in particular the emphasis on

the agricultural and rural development sector.

Mr Mwila pointed out that Ireland had indicated, at a conference for least developed countries in France in September last year, that it would aid Zambia and three other African countries.

"This is a very welcome announcement as it fits in very well with our own development strategies. We are therefore anxiously looking forward to your country's assistance", the Minister said.

Mr O'Keefe told the ceremony attended by Irish Ambassador Michael Greene, Zambian and Irish officials that the agreement formalises in outline directions of both present and future co-operation.

It was the Irish government's desire that the scope of its activities in Zambia increased in close consultation with the government and help Zambia attain self sufficiency in agricultural and manpower fields.

"I have been very impressed by what I have seen during the course of my first visit to Zambia, and

the progress already achieved under the wise and able leadership of President Kaunda", he said.

Although Ireland was itself developed, it was not as wealthy or highly industrialized as other Western European countries but valued its links with developing countries, the visiting Minister said.

He hoped that through the co-operation programmes Zambia would benefit from the lessons that Ireland had learnt since its own independence sixty years ago.

At another meeting with Zambia Airways Managing Director Mr Oliver Chama and other officials, Mr O'Keefe said his Government would be providing training to the Airline, through Aer Lingus.

He said although the contract between the two airlines would soon be terminated, there was still room for co-operation in certain aspects such as training.

The Irish minister pointed out that the long relationship between Aer Lingus and Zambia Airways was one of the main areas of co-operation between the two countries.

CSO: 4700/547

# ZCTU CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES LABOR-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

THE detention and subsequent release by the High Courts of four labour leaders last year is a catalyst to other union leaders to fight even harder for workers rights.

Zambia Congress of Trade Unions chairman, Mr Frederick Chiluba said in Ndola yesterday his detention and that of other three labour leaders (Mr Newstead Zimba, Mr Chitalu Sampa and Mr Timothy Walamba) and their subsequent release by the courts should not frighten trade union leaders from carrying out their duties.

"I would like all labour leaders including those who have not been detained before to feel not only free to do their work but to do it wholeheartedly and freely because we are a duty to our members and the country."

The labour movement has a long way to go in the development of the country and has a duty to represent the workers.

Trade union leaders should continue to rely on the Government for fulfilment of all programmes — those the ZCTU agitated for and others which had not been voiced out.

He emphasised the ZCTU would always cooperate with the Party and its Government.

"Notwithstanding this cordial requirement and achievement, however, one cannot say that the diversity of opinion or differences will disappear. I am sure it is not the intention of the Party to steal the voice of the labour movement."

Mr Chiluba said labour leaders were ready to meet Dr Kaunda to discuss workers' participation in industries as suggested by the President last week.

There was need for the Party and its Government and the labour movement to seriously look at the economic problems facing the nation.

It would be wishful thinking for anyone to think that Zambia would come out of the economic doldrums within months. The country must re-examine investment and employment strategies to redirect the nation's meagre resources to more productive areas.

"We're quite sympathetic to the Government and we will offer our hand to work together, but we are not going to abandon our role to bargain collectively with all the employers in private and public sectors," he said.

CSO: 4700/547

## ZCTU SECRETARY GIVES VIEWS ON SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

WORKERS can only effectively participate in industries in which they work if they own shares, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba (above) said in Kitwe yesterday.

But the ZCTU did not see the possibility of private companies sharing their wealth with workers and this made workers' participation in industries in which they worked a pipedream.

The congress has submitted evidence to a commission headed by President Kaunda's special assistant for economic affairs Mr Dominic Mulaisho on workers' participation and had agreed in principle that workers should have a wider scope in industries they worked in if participation was to be meaningful.

Mr Zimba also said in a wide-ranging interview that some people in "well placed positions" were waging a war against the labour movement since ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba's speech last Wednesday that scientific socialism in Zambia would not work because people including leaders had amassed wealth.

The speech did not aim at any particular leader and was only meant to make the labour movement's stand clear on scientific socialism in Zambia.

The same people allegedly gave President Kaunda wrong information that the labour movement was being used by enemies of this nation opposed to socialist policies.

"Because of such accusations the ZCTU leaders have been made to suffer." The position of the labour movement as regards workers' participation and socialist policies of the country were well known.

He said the ZCTU had made it clear it did not reject socialism but it had cast doubts on the success of socialism if those who preached it had allowed themselves, their children and relatives to amass so much wealth at the expense of the common man.

Socialism could only become a reality if leaders in the Party and its Government and other institutions divorced themselves from the lust for material property which tended to defeat the aims of socialist communities.

If the labour movement stood up to press for the real implementation of socialist policies their demands would be met with stiff opposition from Zambian business owners who were in influential positions in the Party and its Government.

"This would inevitably mean a clash between the labour movement and those who will be on the other side to defend their wealth," he said.

On political education, Mr Zimba said it would not be the fault of the trade unions if people complained about the change in their lifestyles because they were politically mature to see that things were going wrong in their midst.

CSO: 4700/547

## MULEMBA SAYS PARTY MACHINERY REORGANIZED FOR 'SMOOTH TAKEOFF'

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Jan 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

THE Party machinery had during 1981 been reorganised and consolidated for a smooth take-off this year, Party Secretary-General Mulemba said yesterday.

Mr Mulemba pledged to do his "utmost best" to serve the Party and improve its efficiency and effectiveness within the provisions of the constitution.

Speaking in a special beginning-of-the-year interview Mr Mulemba said the end of 1980 and the beginning of last year had been a difficult period for Party organisation.

The major "pin-pricks" were the Party decentralisation issue which led to the expulsion of top labour leaders from the Party, shortages, crime and the unfavourable economic situation.

During the period there was an absence of confidence in the Party by people and the image of the Party suffered.

"But with the extensive tours of the country by myself and my colleagues supported by the President's visit to almost all the provincial centres the Party machinery seems to have been re-established and consolidated for a smooth takeoff this year."

The Party being an on-going concern was compelled to strive for better performance.

"The Party had reached the implementation phase in its programme and it would need the support and goodwill of the people throughout the country.

Although there were some problems the Party could not overcome overnight there were other areas which deserved attention.

He referred to the statistics and data collection methods which he called "the weakest point in the Party's organisation".

"I have continuously refrained from talking or discussing Party membership because I don't have correct statistics as yet."

But he was sceptical about reports of poor Party membership since membership was for life and could not be said to have gone down unless members died, resigned or were expelled, as the Party constitution states.

Despite the absence of correct figures he was confident that Party membership was satisfactory.

Commenting on the debate whether the country should have a mass or vanguard party, Mr Mulemba said it was only possible to have a vanguard party from a strong party.

The constitution now was explicit that UNIP was a mass Party and since he was only implementing the directive of the

Party constitution, that would remain so, but members were free to discuss what type of party they wanted.

Mr Mulemba promised to critically examine the Youth and Women's leagues to ascertain whether they were being shunned by the elite.

If such reports were true then it was unfortunate because educated people owed it to posterity to contribute towards the well-being of the Party.

The Party chief called for improved debt-collection methods by district councils and said most councils were in financial problems while being owed millions of Kwacha in unsettled water bills, rates and rent.

The decentralised system of government was working despite fears expressed by many people at its inception.

The Secretary-General said the Party had sent district cadres for courses to Eastern bloc countries to enlighten them on socialist administrative processes.

## EEC WORKING OUT PROJECTS BENEFITING NATION UNDER MINEX SYSTEM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Jan 82 p 2

[Text]

THE European Economic Community (EEC) is working out final details for projects expected to benefit Zambia under the newly established MINEX system, head of the community delegation in Zambia Mr Hugh Swift said in Lusaka yesterday.

Under the new system Zambia can apply to the EEC for assistance when faced with the decline in export capacity of mining products or drop in export earnings.

Mr Swift said this help would come in form of capital investment particularly in the mining industry through various projects.

"In about six weeks we should be able to come out with a final report on what projects needing what amount of funds will be required."

Final proposals would then be forwarded to the European Investment Development Fund committee for approval and the eventual release of funds.

Current new investments needed on Zambia's mines were in the region of K200 million a year but EEC had

pledged to give K32 million — about a quarter of the total requirements.

On the five-year indicative aid programme to Zambia under the Lome II Convention, Mr Swift said it continued to make progress.

He said 56 per cent of this aid was for agricultural and rural development, the biggest being the on-going wheat project at Mpongwe, Ndola Rural.

### Smoothly

"We are planning to expand production this year and we are already discussing the matter with the authorities," said Mr Swift.

The EEC was working hard to build another five health centres this year in addition to five built last year.

Mr Swift added that a K3.5 million training project was going on smoothly.

Zambia has for a long time

been fighting to join another system known as the Stabex in which countries covered were exporting goods to the EEC market and earning substantial foreign exchange.

The new system, Minex, covered a wide range of minerals such as copper, cobalt, phosphates, manganese, bauxite, aluminium and tin.

Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa said late last year that the admission of Zambia to EEC's Minex system was going to enable it earn a reasonable amount of foreign exchange.

He said at the time during the Lome II Convention talks EEC agreed to introduce Minex which should operate on the same lines as Stabex.

"Once the EEC/ACP works out the details and the procedures, Zambia will definitely avail herself of the facilities," said Mr Subulwa.



## ROMANIAN TRACTORS LIE IDLE AT LAND CLEARING UNIT IN LUSAKA

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 7 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Dorothy Chishiba]

[Text]

MORE than K2m is needed to repair 24 land clearing tractors lying idle at the Land Clearing Unit in Lusaka.

Unit chief engineer, Mr Zacccheaus Simutenda also said some Romanian tractors for the Operation Food Production Programme arrived in the country with some components missing.

Mr Simutenda was briefing Chairman of Rural Development Committee, Mr Kapasa Makasa during a tour of the unit.

He said while it was important to decentralise tractor services, lack of spare parts to repair the tractors was a very big handicap.

"Our aim is to enable every province to utilise the services of tractors provided by Romania, but lack of certain components is hampering all the efforts.

"Some of the components which remain behind take about one year or more to arrive in Zambia. In the meantime, the affected tractors remain stationary, gathering dust and rust."

Mr Simutenda told Mr Makasa that another problem with the Romanian tractors was that the size of tyres and tubes they have could not be replaced locally.

"If a tyre and tube burst, then that is the end because you cannot find the right size here in Zambia," the unit chief engineer said.

In order to lessen the number of stationary machines at the unit, Mr Simutenda said he had asked the Mechanical Service Department to auction some of them.

On the 24 land clearing tractors, Mr Simutenda told the MCC that some of the tractors whose life span was only 10 years had continued to be used up to 15 years.

He explained that when two tractors developed faults, in order to avoid work coming to a standstill, a spare part was removed from one with a big problem for fixing onto one with a minor fault. He said at least K2 million would be needed to put all the tractors back in service.

Through this method, Mr Simutenda said, the unit had managed to provide each province with a tractor or more.

However, Mr Simutenda said the unit had adequately distributed light tractors in all provinces and gave the break down as follows:

Eastern received 31, Lusaka 43, while 30 went to the Central. Northern Province got 25, Western 19, North Western 24 and 20 went to Luapula and 30 to the Copperbelt.

But according to the chief engineer, not all tractors were in good condition. Each province has a supervisor and a mechanic to take care of the repairs.

Mr Makasa said he appreciated the work being done at the unit despite the fact that there were no spare parts.

But he reminded the workers to note that Romania was the only friendly country which enabled Zambia launch her food programme by providing the tractors.

While he appreciated the reports that some tractors arrived without certain components, Mr Makasa reminded the workers that possibilities of pilfering among themselves should not be ruled out.

Last month, Mr Simutenda said 600 tractors were needed to meet farmers' demands for the machinery in order to boost the operation food programme.

He said then that out of the 600 tractors needed, only 240 were available.

CSO: 4700/547

# ROP FACTORY EXPANSION PROGRAM TO BE COMPLETED IN JULY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 7 Jan 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

THE expansion programme of the ROP factory will be completed in July this year. ZIMCO Director-General Mr James Mapoma has said.

Speaking in an interview, Mr Mapoma said the new machinery being installed in the solvent plant now under construction will increase the plant's capacity to 400 metric tonnes per day.

The increased crushing capacity will be far in excess of the available seed in the country. The plant will be able to crush all the cotton seed and other types of seed grown in Zambia.

At present, the crushing capacity of the plant has risen from 85 metric tonnes to 150 metric tonnes per

day.

Mr Mapoma said it was therefore vital to boost agricultural production to ensure that the plant had sufficient seed to meet its capacity.

This would also guarantee a constant supply of cooking oil which is currently produced from imported crude oil to satisfy the high demand.

He added that the country also had the milling capacity to produce sufficient mealie meal and wheat flour, but the major constraint was the inadequacy of these commodities.

"That is why we are anxious that every support should be given to the lima and operation food production programmes."

The ZIMCO boss said the country was currently spending about K40 million on wheat imports and K24 million to bring in crude oil for the manufacture of cooking oil.

If the country produced enough of these commodities to satisfy local demand, it would save about K80 million in foreign exchange.

Commenting on last year's performance of companies that produce essential commodities, Mr Mapoma noted that despite the inadequate foreign exchange allocations, most recorded a fair distribution.

He added that although some commodities were smuggled into neighbouring countries, the year ended on a good note

with a good supply of sugar, cooking oil and detergents.

Asked whether the prices of most commodities were still far below what could be termed "economic prices," Mr Mapoma said it was difficult to effect such prices because some parastatals were merely offering a service to the people.

CSO: 4700/547

## ZIMCO COMPANIES WILL SHOW LOSS IN FISCAL YEAR ENDING THIRD QUARTER 1982

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Godfrey Malama]

[Text]

THE Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation (ZIMCO) group of companies will make an estimated loss of K71.7 million in the financial year ending March 31, 1982.

The mining sector alone will make an estimated loss of K118 million while the non-mining sector is expected to make a profit of about K46.7 million.

ZIMCO director-general, Mr James Mapoma disclosed this in an interview in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Mapoma described this performance as "very disappointing" because it contrasts sharply with a record pretax profit of K308 million achieved during the financial year ended March 31, 1980.

But Mr Mapoma said this poor performance should be viewed against the depressed metal prices which continued to drop as a result of the worldwide economic recession.

Copper and cobalt, which are the country's main foreign exchange earners, did not bring sufficient revenue.

He pointed out that of the K308 million pretax profit recorded in the financial year ended March 31, 1980, the mining sectors' contribution was K290 million.

However, this trend has now been reversed, with the non-mining sector bringing in more revenue than the mining sector mainly because copper and cobalt continue to fetch very little.

"What happens in the mining is very serious because although we produce the copper, prices are fixed by forces which we cannot control and which do not take into consideration the costs of production.

"Therefore the outside forces, not only affect our earnings but also influence the tempo of our economic development," the ZIMCO chief explained.

He stressed that it was important that everybody, including the ZIMCO group of companies, support the Party and its Government's call to diversify the economic base.

"In this diversification process, especially the development of the agricultural industry, ZIMCO is poised to play a big and positive role."

He said although 1981 was a difficult year, he was optimistic about the future because ZIMCO had managed to transform formerly loss-making INDECO companies into profit making enterprises.

ZIMCO has over the past two years invested K23 million in INDECO in an effort to put most subsidiaries on a sound financial footing.

Mr Mapoma said plans by ZIMCO to transform the non-mining sector into profit — making ventures, had continued to bear fruit.

"The success of these plans will give ZIMCO a firmer base against the unpredictable fortunes of the mining sector and also go a long way in stabilising the economy," he said.

He noted that this was one of the notable achievements of 1981.

The ZIMCO boss explained, however, that although the ZIMCO group of companies will make a loss of K71.7 million, the conglomerate will contribute to the government revenue the sum of K172 million.

This will be in form of excise duty, sales tax and corporate tax.

He said despite the problems of the past year, he was "reasonably happy" with the progress ZIMCO companies had continued to make.

"ZIMCO's foundation is being consolidated, and a majority of companies are being better organised and managed. Emphasis is being placed on discipline, hard work and tightening the financial, budgetary and cost controls.

## AIRWAYS DIRECTOR NOTES BENEFITS OF ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES CONTRACT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 30 Dec 81 p 7

[Excerpt]

**THE THREE-YEAR maintenance and manpower support contract recently awarded to Ethiopian Airlines by Zambia Airways will enable the Zambian airline reduce maintenance costs on its fleet of planes and speed up the Zambianisation programme.**

Zambia Airways managing director, Mr Oliver Chama, said this yesterday at a joint Press briefing he held with Ethiopian Airlines general manager, Captain Mohammed Ahmed at the Lusaka International Airport.

Capt Ahmed was returning home after a three-day visit during which he held talks with Zambia Airways officials.

Mr Chama, however, emphasised that it was unrealistic to expect Zambia Airways to achieve total Zambianisation overnight. The take-over of some jobs from the Ethiopians to be seconded to Zambia Airways would be gradual to ensure the smooth operation of the national airline.

On complaints often made about the airline's rescheduling and delays of flights, Mr Chama said no airline in the world could completely avoid these problems.

The best any airline could do is to try and avoid them as much as possible and added that Zambia Airways was doing its best to minimise these problems under very difficult conditions.

"What people should know is that we do not like these delays either because every minute a plane is on the ground it means a loss to us."

Mr Chama explained that some delays such as those caused by a plane developing a technical fault at a crucial moment could not be avoided.

On the new contract, Mr Chama said most of the maintenance work on the airline's Boeing 707 and 737 aircraft would be done locally, except major ones which would be referred to Addis Ababa in Ethiopia.

Capt. Ahmed told the newsmen the agreement reached between his airline and Zambia Airways was

in line with the recently signed Preferential Trade Area (PTA) treaty in Lusaka and in line with the spirit of African interdependence.

He said Ethiopian Airlines has wide experience in the fields of technical and manpower development and has contracts with other airlines such as those of South Yemen, Kenya, Sudan and Egypt.

The company was currently in the process of negotiating a contract with Nigeria Airways to service their Boeing 737 and 707 aircraft.

He also said the airline has been recognised worldwide by civil aviation organisations for its efficient service and maintenance operations.

Capt Ahmed said following the clinching of the contract with Zambia Airways, an arrangement would be worked out to train its personnel in Ethiopia. It would also be determined on how many technical staff the company would require from Ethiopian Airlines.

As a first step in this direction, Capt Ahmed said

two senior members of his company, deputy general manager for technical services, Mr Afework Abbai and deputy general manager for flight operations, Captain Makonen Buke, have been seconded to Zambia Airways and will be taking up their posts soon.

Capt. Ahmed did not anticipate any problem with the procurement of spare parts for maintenance purposes as the financial position of Ethiopian Airlines was "sound."

Capt Ahmed said there was a lot African countries could do for each other and he looked forward to closer working relationship between his company and Zambia Airways.

## NATION'S RAILWAYS ACCUSED OF 'SHODDY WORK'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

ZAMBIA Railways is once again back in the headlines — this time not over the Mumpanshya commission of inquiry report which was believed and accepted at one time but misbelieved and rejected at another.

The litany from Zambia Railways is that it cannot run its trains not only on or about schedule but also at all because there are "saboteurs who are fixing the tracks".

Nobody who knows our parastatals, especially the railways, will take an iota of that excuse. Someone must be bold enough to come out with the reason for the shoddy work at Zambia Railways. Passenger and goods trains are cancelled, they are derailed, customers' baggage and parcels are disappearing, yet the Zambia Railways boasts of an efficient service backed with a "full-

powered" police system.

Why? Rail crossings are more often than not flicking red, the tracks are creaking, the coaches are cockroach breeders, the wagons are never cleaned to carry "Mazabuka chickens" today and "Namwala fish" tomorrow.

Please, Zambia Railways spare the nation the not only tired but dreary recital of shifting blame by farcical reasons.

Anywhere else a railroad transportation system must have proper maintenance. It is not in our case.

It is not the removal of the "bunkhouse" timetable that will solve matters but the track gangs, the line technicians, the traffic controllers, the sweepers and every worker should be supervised to understand that they are dealing in a sensitive industry?

The Railway Workers Union of Zambia must be involved too. It should not adopt the attitude of blaming every failure on management. Maybe RWUZ secretary Kingsley Malamba has reasons to accuse the Zambian and Tanzanian governments of using underhand methods but as far as we know the two will be the last to seek to suppress their own workers.

His outburst should therefore be ignored and he should be made to look at matters relating to the industry with a full view instead of in blinkers.

Why doesn't the union educate its shop stewards first in ensuring productivity and if, afterwards, it discovers that it is management which is divorced from staff problems and therefore creating poor industrial relations it has the all right to

recourse to the Industrial Relations Court.

There is provision for any aggrieved party (union or individual) to act and seek an opinion against management on an allegation of industrial sabotage.

But as it is the RWUZ is only after negotiating for better conditions and more pay when it is aware that Zambia Railways is not satisfying its customers.

Zambia Railways management and the RWUZ need introspection. After that they will find no spooks on the tracks.

CSO: 4700/547



NAMBOARD REDUCES MONTHLY MAIZE SUPPLIES TO MILLERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Namboard has reduced monthly maize supplies to millers by four per cent to control consumption until the next harvest season.

National supplies have been cut from 650,000 to 625,000 bags while supplies to the Copperbelt have been cut from 250,000 to 240,000 bags a month, general manager Mr George Chabwera said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Chabwera said the reduced figures were adequate to meet national demand. Surpluses had only allowed unscrupulous millers to smuggle mealie meal or maize to other countries where it was sold at inflated prices.

He said some millers were hoarding mealie meal in anticipation of higher prices in the new Budget.

The move to cut maize supplies has angered some millers, especially non-Zambians, who have resorted to underhand methods of creating artificial shortages to justify an increase in allocations.

But Mr Chabwera assured the nation of adequate supplies of maize and asked people not to panic.

He said reported shortages on the Copperbelt were artificial because some millers were deliberately marketing mealie meal outside their localities.

"Although this is not against trading regulations, it is unreasonable for a miller to send mealie meal to Lusaka when there is supposed to be a shortage in Luanshya."

He was referring to some millers on the Copperbelt who had been delivering hundreds of bags of breakfast mealie meal to Lusaka every week for sometime now.

One miller had been delivering mealie meal to a grocery shop in one of Lusaka's townships whose owner said he was finding it hard to sell it quickly because there were abundant supplies in the capital.

"We think that in addition to what the Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila has said about smuggling, there is also a problem of distribution."

The Namboard chief assured the nation, especially Copperbelt residents, that there was enough maize to last the whole year, but it was necessary to control consumption by reducing maize supplies until the next harvest season.

He could not give figures of how much maize there was in the country because this was not in the interest of the nation.

Mr Chabwera yesterday sent a team of senior officers to assess the situation on the Copperbelt and that if need be, he would go there to make an on-the-spot investigation.

Namboard was talking to millers about the realities of the circumstances and that a number of them, including the millers association, appreciated the logic behind this action.

"But there are others who have refused to deliver to areas like Chililaboombwe because of the cut and are lobbying heavily to see to it that their allocations are increased. Some of these people have strong connections, but we shall stick to our decision."

He appealed to millers to be responsible and act according to national requirements.

CSO: 4700/547

## CONTINGENCY PLANS STARTED TO END SPREADING MEALIE MEAL SHORTAGE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 7 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

**CONTINGENCY PLANS** were set in motion yesterday as the mealie meal shortage which hit the Copperbelt continued and spread to the adjoining North-Western Province.

As the Party, Indeco, millers and Namboard joined hands to end the shortage of the commodity on the Copperbelt, reports from the North-Western Province were that there were only 10,000 bags of maize for milling, and stocks were running out.

The Ndola based Indeco Milling Company yesterday sent two truck-loads each of mealie meal to hard-hit Mufulira and Chingola. Each truck carried 30 tonnes of mealie meal.

Normally Indeco Milling does not cater for areas which are adequately covered by local millers. Mufulira is serviced by a private milling company which has complained of low allocations of maize, by Namboard.

The spokesman for Indeco said the decision to supply the two areas was to help end the shortage of mealie meal currently experienced in these areas.

"However, there is a limit to what the company could do because of the

low maize allocation and delays in delivering maize by Namboard," the spokesman said.

Indeco Milling Company's allocation has been cut by 20,000 bags a month and instead of the normal 82,000 bags of 90 kilos, it was receiving 62,000 bags.

For the past two days Namboard has not supplied maize to Indeco Milling because it was understood to be carrying out a stock-taking exercise.

In Kitwe, the Party is working out measures to improve the distribution of mealie meal to avoid the current shortages.

Acting district governor Mrs Betty Chimfwembe said yesterday that no stone would be left unturned and already investigations have been instituted into the various means employed in the distribution of the commodity.

A series of meetings have been arranged with producers and sellers of mealie meal. Yesterday Mrs Chimfwembe met officials from Namboard who

are responsible for the supply of maize to the millers.

Mrs Chimfwembe today plans to meet major retailers. She expects to establish how much maize was being supplied by Namboard to the millers, and the amount of mealie meal being produced for sale to shop owners and other retailers.

The Party in the city has failed to understand why there is a shortage of the commodity when millers are producing normally.

Some people are ascribing the shortages to pre-budget hoarding while others including Minister of Agriculture Mr Unia Mwila have stated that some millers are involved in smuggling mealie meal to neighbouring countries which did not harvest a good crop last season.

Reports from the North-Western Province are that stocks of maize are running low and unless Namboard corrects the situation soon, a serious shortage will occur.

In Chililabombwe, ZANA reported that the critical shortage of mealie meal that hit the town for the past three weeks may end

by this week according to Governor Mr Leo Katakwe.

Mr Katakwe said yesterday that he had been assured by millers in Kitwe, Luanshya and Mufuilira that they would deliver enough mealie meal to the district to end the shortage.

He said the first consignment of more than 2,000 bags were delivered to some shops yesterday and more were expected.

He warned residents against bulk buying of the commodity and those who were re-packing the commodity in small packs and selling them to capitalise on the shortage.

On Tuesday, the Agriculture minister had stated that the country had more than enough maize to last up to the next season.

He said maize consumption generally went up to about 625,000 bags from March to July.

CSO: 4700/547

## UNZA PAPER RAPS NATIONAL SERVICE, RELATED PROGRAMS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 Jan 82 p 7

[Text]

CHILDREN of the apamwomba (top brass) have greater chances of dodging rural reconstruction centres and other similar institutions because their parents are able "to pull strings" to ensure that they are accepted into secondary schools.

These are some of the findings of a University of Zambia paper highly critical of the Zambia National Service and related programmes used by the Party and its Government to "buy time to stem the potentially volatile problem of unemployment" just released.

The paper by Wim Hoppers, an associate of the institute of African studies at the university, says school leavers from elite backgrounds are often among those "selected late" for secondary schools.

Such privileged children are also among the majority who enrol in private institutions within and outside the country or "those who are given a chance to start as junior office workers or in a similar capacity that offers prospects for future advancement."

These conclusions were reached after undertaking a survey of the enrolment of private secondary schools, crafts training centres and other related programmes in Lusaka.

Says Hoppers: "We postulate that the rich do not make any use of non-formal training opportunities, not necessarily for lack of interest and certainly not for lack of information, but primarily because they tend to have access to more valuable routes or channels for social mobility of their children."

The report has taken cognizance that the "apamwombas" not only have high incomes but superior access to information through the old-boy network on what opportunities are available to their off-spring.

Meanwhile, the paper says although pregnancies occur in all social strata, by accident or otherwise, their incidence among school girls of poorer background is greater, "as such girls frequently find themselves in a position of deliberately seeking boyfriends whose main function is the augmentation of poor provisions from home."

"The limitation of parental support as well as the frequent lack of alternative sources within the social network can

have special long term consequences for girls from low-income backgrounds, that is, a greater likelihood of ending up with one or more unplanned children."

Out of the sample of girls interviewed almost all admitted they exchanged sex for gifts and money from boyfriends since their parents could not afford to adequately support their needs such as lunch and transport money to school.

As one girl explained: "If you are selected for Form One and there is no support, what else can you do? So you have to force yourself. You say, okay, I am going to move with a boyfriend. You choose one who can be supporting you. But then he can't give you something without you paying for that."

"He will say ok, I bring you these books, then we go to a disco. Then as your parents are poor, who can pay for transport or lunch? When it is lunchtime you are stranded."

"So next time you meet the same boy, you say hello and you can catch up a lift. He will give you 30n and he says, look, I am always paying you this; then there is no way you can refuse him. He will need something from you."

The report, however, adds that most girls keep on "hoping that it will not happen to them" as a pregnancy is often the unintended consequence

and so is expulsion from school.

The study which was undertaken as part of a thesis on the nature of informal training in Lusaka is critical of the ZNS

In the course of the preparation of the paper Hoppers interviewed a number of unemployed youth who resented their plight and has as a result been forced to take up "mishanga" selling, from which some claimed to make a profit of K200 a month.

CSO: 4700/547



## IDA APPROVES CREDIT FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Jan 82 p 2

[Text]

THE International Development Association (IDA), a World Bank affiliate, has approved an K18 million credit to Zambia for Southern Province agricultural development projects.

A Press release says that the total cost of the project, expected to be completed on June 30, 1987, will be K24 million including K800,000 in taxes and duties. The Government will contribute K5.8 million.

The productivity of small-scale farmers will be improved with the help of the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) credit of K15.9 million which will support the project aimed at increasing the use of modern agricultural practices.

Market facilities will also be improved, and it is expected that crop and livestock production as well as farm incomes will be increased.

Smallholders will be provided with farm inputs on credit and storage facilities for farm supplies and produce and extension services will be improved. For livestock raisers,

veterinary and tsetse control services will be provided.

The union will be provided with technical help to improve its credit administration. Because the project is only the second of its kind in Zambia particular emphasis will be placed on the evaluation of its results.

The project intends to help the province's 65,000 rural families, largely subsistence farmers, ranging from those who use hand tools and family labour to the majority who use ox ploughs for cultivation. About 27,000 farm families are expected to participate, increasing their real incomes by more than 100 per cent.

The IDA credit of SDR K15.9 million is for 50 years, with ten years of grace; it is interest free but will carry a service charge of 75 per cent of one per cent to cover IDA's administrative costs.

Contracts of K100,000 or more for vehicles, machinery and equipment totalling K1.5 million will be bulked where possible and awarded on the basis of international competitive bidding. Domestic manufacturers will be granted a preference of 15 per cent or the existing rate of duty, whichever is lower.

Vehicles, machinery and equipment of less than K100,000, to a total of K500,000 will be bought under

local competitive bidding procedures satisfactory to the IDA.

Civil works contracts for construction of housing, stores and storage platforms, totalling K4.2 million, will be too small and scattered to attract international interest and therefore will be awarded after local competitive bidding open to foreign firms.

Rehabilitation of housing totalling K500,000 will be carried out by local contractors.

Fertiliser, veterinary supplies and pesticides totalling K2.6 million will be bulked with overall national requirements and procured through Namboard under normal procedures which include international tendering.

Seed requirements totalling K300,000 will be obtained from Zambia Seed Company.

About 20 man-months of short-term consultancy services to strengthen storage operations and related training will be needed.

## BRIEFS

**NORWAY TO PROVIDE FERTILIZER**--Zambia is to receive K2 million worth of fertiliser from Norway this year. Norway's counsellor to Zambia, Mr Kristian Petersen said this in Lusaka yesterday. Mr Petersen said that the K2 million fertiliser was part of the financial and technical assistance to Zambia from Norway for the 1981-82 year. He said that Norway's supply of fertilisers to Zambia was aimed at boosting the country's Operation Food Production Programme. He added that his government was still negotiating with the Zambian government for terms under which the fertiliser would be supplied. "It is our hope that we will reach an agreement early this year so that it can be used during next season's planting season," he said. The announcement of the fertiliser from Norway should be a boom for Zambian farmers. They have voiced complaints that unless fertiliser is made available soon, next season's maize harvest was bound to be reduced. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jan 82 p 7]

**ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING MEMBERS' DETENTION**--Minister of Home Affairs Mr Frederick Chomba has thrown out allegations by the Pan-African Congress of South Africa that its members are detained in Lusaka when they make transit stop-overs. The minister said the government had not received any representation from the PAC, which is based in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. He was responding to a letter to this newspaper from a PAC member inside South Africa charging that the Government gave a VIP treatment to bantustan leader Gatsha Buthelezi and a white Liberal Donnal Woods, but victimised freedom fighters of the PAC. The signed letter says in part: "We understand that a number of our comrades are being detained at the Lusaka airport even when they are entering Zambia to attend either OAU or UN conferences or when they are in transit." When asked to comment, Mr Chomba said: "I am not aware. They have never complained formally to me. We cannot change our immigration formalities just for the sake of one particular liberation movement." [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 Jan 82 p 7]

CSO: 4700/547

**BANANA ACCUSES WEST OF TRYING TO 'POLLUTE' UN'S NAMIBIA PLAN**

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 10 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Giles Kuimba]

[Text]

**PRESIDENT BANANA yesterday accused the Western Five Contact Group of attempting to deviate from the United Nations Resolution 435 and to "pollute" the agreed UN plan for the independence of Namibia.**

By seeking to modify Resolution 435, the group, comprising Britain, the United States, France, West Germany and Canada, wished to accommodate the interests of South African and its Namibian agents, he said.

In a wide-ranging foreign policy statement while addressing members of the diplomatic corps at a luncheon marking the launching of the second year of the "green revolution" at Kushinga-Phikelela Agricultural Institute, near Marandellas, yesterday afternoon, the President said:

"There can be no room for compromise in respect of the legal right of the Namibian people to grant themselves a constitution.

"No one should have the arrogance to persuade us to betray the rights of our Namibian brothers and sisters.

"Therefore the Western powers must stop confusing and distorting the situations in Namibia and Angola in order to suit their own ideological preferences."

Calling on both the UN and the OAU to take decisive steps to solve the Namibian issue to the satisfaction and aspirations of the Namibian people, he added:

"Zimbabwe cannot accept the idea of some kind of linkage between freedom and independence for Namibia, and the neo-colonial interests of traitors and their collaborators whose acts of terrorism, and banditry are promoting the interests of forces committed to the destabilisation of Southern Africa."

In a reference to the mercenaries who took part in the recent abortive coup attempt in the Seychelles, the President said Zimbabwe condemned the terrorist banditry and other forms of aggression against its sovereignty and that of other- frontline states.

On the Indian Ocean zone, the President said Zimbabwe would like to see the area demilitarised and a peace zone established in accordance with resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, the OAU and the Non-Aligned Movement.

This should be with a view to fostering peace and stability and safeguarding the interests and peaceful development of the countries of the region.

President Banda expressed the need to

restructure the international economic order, adding that the Third World, of which Zimbabwe was a member, believed that a new international economic order would be the proper mechanism to alter the major structural defects of the present world economic system.

As the prime victims of economic abuse, the Third World must aim high in the negotiations with the industrialised countries.

The burning issue, he added, was the urgent need to replace an international order characterised by the overdevelopment of a few states at the expense of the majority of states.

Also calling for a new international military order, the President deplored the spending by developed countries of billions of dollars on the procurement of military weapons and other defence items, and added:

"If the world is to survive as a community of sovereign states, arms control and disarmament must be the central issues for a common agenda on new international economic and military orders."

## ZIMBABWE

### COEXISTENCE OF SALISBURY,     PRETORIA GOVERNMENTS DISCUSSED

#### Difficulties Multiplying

Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Dec 81 p 7

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier]

[Text] Salisbury--"South Africa and Zimbabwe are like Siamese twins. Any break between the two would be fatal." This image, borrowed from a Salisbury politician, states the problem clearly: Zimbabwe wants to loosen the economic grip of the South African government, but it can only do so very gradually. Any test of strength with its too-powerful neighbor would work to the benefit of the latter, so extreme is the dependence inherited thanks to history and dictated by geography. In this realm, the leaders in Pretoria have those in Salisbury at their mercy, and they do not hesitate to remind them of it.

The strongest bond of dependency is trade. More than 80 percent of the goods purchased and sold by Zimbabwe use the South African railroad network and pass through its ports. South Africa, Zimbabwe's main customer and supplier, buys 28 percent of its exports from it and sells 26 percent of its imports to it. Zimbabwe is not by any means the leading South African market on the black continent. Since independence was won a year and a half ago, the Salisbury government has tried to diversify its foreign trade, without however insisting that importers alter their sources of supply. Bilateral trade, in the past heavily favorable to South Africa, has thus returned to a point of balance.

Barely a fifth of Zimbabwe's trade utilizes the considerably less costly "Mozambique route." The ports of Beira and Maputo, which are being modernized, cannot meet Zimbabwe's needs. They serve rather well for imports, but much less so for exports. In 10 years, they will handle at best half of Zimbabwe's trade, it is estimated. Beginning next month, all oil products will be shipped via Mozambique. The Lonrho Company will have reconditioned the Beira-Umtali oil pipeline, which was not used for 15 years because of the international sanctions imposed on Rhodesia.

Thus dependence on Pretoria will lose at least its strategic aspect, provided that the army of Mozambique can prevent the attempts of the Mozambique National Resistance to sabotage the railroad. That is far from true for the present. At the end of October, rebels against the government, benefiting from South African logistical support, blew up two bridges 50 km from Beira, interrupting road and railway traffic. According to a Lonrho Company official, pieces of the oil pipeline shattered by the explosion could be seen floating in the Pungue River.



In the short run, the shortage of transport vehicles constitutes the main economic headache in Zimbabwe. It cost the state some 80 million dollars this year. The locomotive fleet is seriously deficient. Out of 275 engines, only 120 are in working condition. Of the 50 Alsthom locomotives purchased from France at the end of the 1960s, only one in five is operational. At the beginning of next year, Zimbabwe will obtain 25 new General Motors engines, thanks to a gift from Kuwait. Brazil and Canada, among others, will supply more.

### The "Employment Weapon"

Last March, South Africa further aggravated this dearth by repossessing from Zimbabwe 25 diesel locomotives on which the lease period was ending. It is hard to see this action as anything but unfriendly, at the least. The stalemate lasted 9 months. Out of national pride, Zimbabwe refused to send a minister to re-establish contact with Pretoria. However, the two parties have indicated that negotiations on recovery of the locomotives has been successful. Zimbabwe believes it can regularize its transport system toward the middle of 1982.

Last March Pretoria terminated the preferential trade agreement between the countries, dealing Zimbabwe a harsh blow. Under the terms of this treaty, Zimbabwean products could be exported to South Africa without restriction, and they were exempt, moreover, from any customs duties. These privileges will end in a few months, when the notification period of a year, which Pretoria respected, comes to an end. Business circles in Zimbabwe fear that South Africa may impose strict quotas on them, from which the processing industries (textiles, shoes, cigarettes, electronics) would mainly suffer.

In these sectors, a number of businesses work mainly for the South African market. A textile industrialist who told us of his fears expects that the volume of his exports to South Africa may be reduced to one sixth. The sharp rise in domestic demand will prevent an increase in unemployment. On the other hand, Pretoria's decision will place a heavy burden on the balance of payments, for there is practically no alternative market for the manufactured goods "made in Zimbabwe." Its African neighbors are too poor to provide a new clientele and Europe is too far away to buy anything other than "out of season" farm products. The step taken by South Africa is particularly harsh since Mr Mugabe's government, as of the winning of independence, agreed to repay the debt which the preceding regime had contracted with Pretoria. "We are not going to continue to play Santa Claus," was all the South African prime minister, Pieter Botha, had to say.

Responsibility is less clear cut where the fate of the some 20,000 black citizens of Zimbabwe employed in South Africa is concerned. More than a third are working down in the mines. The others are domestics, restaurant waiters or farm workers. They have signed contracts binding them to their employers for 12 to 18 months. In February, the Zimbabwean minister of labor decided to close the employment agency which had functioned in Salisbury since 1933. At the same time, his counterpart in the information sector explained that the migrant workers would no longer be issued the necessary written permissions. The government's intention, with these measures, was not to halt immigration overnight, but rather to reduce it gradually.

Claiming ministerial decisions made in Salisbury as its justification, South Africa announced at the beginning of August that it would prohibit renewal of labor contracts



as they expired. This reference to the statements of Zimbabwean officials hardly seems likely to be anything but a pretext. Other leaders in the region--for example, those in Lesotho, which as 100,000 workers employed in South Africa--had made similar statements, although Pretoria did not take them at their word. The Zimbabwean minister of labor termed the South African decision and "active reprisal" against the frequent denunciations of the policy of apartheid by Mr Mugabe. In any case, this is the first time that Pretoria has had recourse to the "employment weapon" against a country located in its orbit.

Mr Mugabe suspects South Africa of the darkest designs. For the past year, and on numerous occasions, he has accused Pretoria of maintaining a military camp in Nord-Transvaal for the training of a "secret army" of "5,000 mercenaries" recruited from among the former partisan "auxiliary" of Bishop Muzorewa. According to Mr Mugabe, they are infiltrating Zimbabwe "one by one" in order to engage in sabotage operations there such as the explosion of a weapons depot at a barracks near Salisbury in August. This business of the "mercenaries" seems somewhat mysterious.

In Salisbury, where the foreign ministries are very skeptical, no military attache has taken Mr Mugabe's charges seriously. The fact remains that the partisans of the former regime are in exile to the south of the Limpopo. They are former "auxiliaries," former members of an elite unit of "Selous scouts," as well as a few South African officers who served earlier in the Rhodesian army. But for the time being, there is nothing to prove that they are engaged in a systematic effort to destroy stability sponsored by Pretoria. Bishop Muzorewa, for his part, has vigorously denied the complaints made against him. "These are baseless lies. The prime minister knows this well," he charged during a press conference. The head of the UANC recalled that during an interview with Mr Mugabe in January, the latter solemnly dismissed this issue.

This affair, which has mainly domestic repercussions, bears witness to the definite deterioration of relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe, the main cost of which is borne by the former. Without a doubt, Mr Mugabe committed an error in breaking off diplomatic relations with his powerful neighbor. That decision had the sole effect of complicating the contacts made in a time of crisis. The requirement that South African citizens obtain visas seriously hindered tourism, for which it provided three quarters of the customers. To alleviate South African control, Mr Mugabe has however taken some more useful steps. For example, the state now controls the largest press group, after 90 years of South African control of the domestic media.

"One Does Not Choose His Neighbors!"

But the maneuvering room remains limited for the government. Mr Mugabe has reiterated, not without humility, that his country could never join with the international community if it were to impose sanctions on Pretoria to hasten the settlement of the Namibien problem. Much less is there any question of opening the military camps to the South African black nationalists in the ANC and the PAC. Any step of this sort would be regarded by Pretoria as something like a casus belli. In fact, setting the bar very high, Mr Botha has warned Zimbabwe that overly strong political support of the anti-apartheid militants would in his eyes justify reprisal. Joe Goabi, the representative of the ANC in Salisbury, was murdered in August, while making preparations to open an office. There can be no doubt that Pretoria was behind the crime.

Within this context, Mr Mugabe waxes hot and cold, alternating between firmness and seduction. First he thrashes at his neighbor, which profiting from its economic control, "tries to impose its political views." Then he says that this does "not at all mean regarding the South African people as an enemy."

Both countries show the keenest sensitivity to the other: On both sides, each speech weighed on the most sensitive scale; they try to outdo each warning and suspect each other of the darkest designs. It is likely to remain thus for as long as the Namibien conflict continues and above all, as long as South Africa has not yet abandoned its ambition for regional supremacy. In the meantime, they must coexist as best they can, for as Mr Mugabe and his friend Mr Machel, president of Mozambique, have often said, "One does not choose his neighbors!"

### Psychological Battle

Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Dec 81 p 7

[Article by Patrice Claude]

[Text] Johannesburg--Mr Mugabe was not, of course, the South African favorite in the historic 4 March 1980 elections. In fact, Pretoria had planned for everything but the overwhelming victory of a "red devil supported by the yellow ones." Stunned, and then surprised by the responsible and moderate attitude of the "terrorist" who had become chief of state, South Africa hesitated for a long time as to the policy to adopt with regard to its young and turbulent neighbor. Even today, it is not yet certain that a consistent position has finally been established and should be followed. Officially, despite the break in diplomatic relations--the two countries maintain charges d'affaires who serve as consuls--Pretoria claims to be ready for dialog and cooperation. Everyone in the government seems to have accepted the permanence of black power in Salisbury.

The question which divides political circles is the following: "Are the interests of South Africa well served if a truly nonaligned, stable and economically prosperous regime advances in Zimbabwe? Or would it be better to work for the establishment of a regime faithful to Moscow, shattering the economy and threatening security?"

The supporters of the first choice, who were in the majority initially, want to keep Zimbabwe in its position as an "economic prisoner" as long as possible. They favor cooperation by whatever means, even if the political and diplomatic dividends of such a tactic could not be seen immediately.

### "All-out Marxist Attack"

They point to the fact that a collapse of stability, in addition to increasing the danger of a more radical regime, would cause generalized chaos on the frontiers, which the African National Congress (ANC) could not fail to turn to its advantage to develop guerilla warfare in South Africa. For the time being, and this is a fact, Salisbury is forcing the South African nationalist movement, which is prohibited in Zimbabwe, to keep a low profile.

"Robert Mugabe is a very astute politician: he will deny offering asylum to the terrorists until it is no longer possible to conceal it," a member of the Botha cabinet

assured us, moreover. All of the arguments of the supporters of the second choice underlie this attitude. In their view, "Mugabe is an enemy. One can expect nothing good from him. He might as well be pushed rapidly into the camp of the Angolans and the Mozambicans, and things will be clearer." Dangerous though it is, in the eyes of its advocates, this doctrine offers several advantages. First of all, it would strengthen the credibility of the "total Marxist attack" of which Pretoria claims to be the victim, and it might in the end speed up the complete return of the apartheid regime to the bosom of the West. In the international and African courts, the voice of Zimbabwe, which is respected precisely because of the moderation of the regime, "would be lost in the chorus of Marxist denunciations to which no one any longer pays attention." Finally, the undeniable efforts of Salisbury to seduce the black masses of South Africa, who hailed Mugabe's victory with a wave of strikes and uprisings, could, it is hoped, be limited if the name of the "model country" were to be linked with the Soviet Union.

Once again, one must not be deceived. However blind it may seem, this reasoning is gaining additional supporters every day in Pretoria, and it is not certain that this shortsighted policy will definitively be excluded on the higher level. The South African government has tried in vain on a number of occasions to exchange its economic cooperation for a little piece of this African legitimacy, that international respect, which the regime in Zimbabwe still possesses. To date, even the technical agreements in the transportation field have been consistently initialed by officials, and never, as Pretoria claims, by members of Mr Mugabe's cabinet. "Careful--a mistress too often neglected may become dangerous," a Western diplomat warns. The South Africans have already reacted with a number of oppressive measures, but in the eyes of many, that is not an accurate assessment. Conditioned by a national press for the most part hostile to the Salisbury regime, the white South African population might be quick to support and even demand the implementation of a more vengeful policy.

On one occasions Mr Mugabe termed the South African oligarchy "demoniac." For the calvinist Afrikaners, the "Catholic and Marxist" former guerilla fighter literally personifies the anti-Christ. This is a psychological aspect which should not be neglected.

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CSO: 4719/368

NKALA SIGNS LOCOMOTIVES DEAL WITH CANADA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by HERALD reporter]

[Text] The Zimbabwe and Canadian governments yesterday signed a \$3.75 million loan agreement for five new locomotives due to arrive in May.

The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said at a signing ceremony with the Canadian High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Robert McLaren, that the delivery of the locomotives would ease the country's transport problems.

An order of 25 locomotives had been placed with Canadian companies. Mr McLaren said the other 20 locos and spare parts would be delivered in the first half of this year.

He said that Canada would always be prepared to take part in Zimbabwe's economic programmes.

A Canadian government statement also announced yesterday that soft loans totalling \$14 million would be provided for Zimbabwe.

Of this, \$3.75 million would come through the Canadian International Development Agency to buy the five locomotives and related spare parts from General Motors (Canada).

Money from other sources, including the Export Development Corporation, would allow the

National Railways of Zimbabwe to buy 20 more Canadian locomotives and spares.

The statement said the Canadian locomotives would help Zimbabwe to move its exports to neighbouring countries and ocean ports quicker and more efficiently.

A soft loan for a \$9 million development line of credit to Zimbabwe to buy Canadian road graders, combine harvesters, fertilisers, veterinary supplies, rural electrification and irrigation equipment would be provided by CIDA over the next four years.

A further \$600 000 grant would provide consulting services relevant to the goods provided under the loan.

Other projects under discussion include two aerial surveys in the mining and resource mapping field which would be worth \$2.25 to \$8 million when approved.

Another grant of about \$400 000 to provide technical assistance and training was also under consideration.

NKOMO: POLICY OF RECONCILIATION HAS WORKED

Racists Hit

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by HERALD reporter]

[Text] The policy of reconciliation has worked for the ethnic groups in Zimbabwe and has prevented chaos, says the Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo.

Speaking last night on the ZTV programme, The Nation, he said problems had occurred because of diehards and racists. "But these people must be recognised as racists and not as members of a group."

Questioned on the decision by the central committee of ZANU (PF) to agree on government policies before submitting them to the Government, he said: "It was not a new fear that the central committee will be the government."

"However, our Constitution is clear. There is one supreme body and that is Parliament."

In the discussions of Cabinet, each Government member expressed his views, and usually decisions were taken by consensus — not by the party but by Cabinet.

Dr Nkomo said he felt a one-party state was the ideal, but because Zimbabwe had been born out of conflict, it was essential at this stage "to say little or nothing about it".

He said he believed the emphasis should be on building unity before talking about something that might divide the country.

A member of the panel suggested that the Patriotic Front alliance be the nucleus for a one-party state. Dr Nkomo replied that it would first be necessary to remake this unity.

The minister would not be drawn on the Fifth Brigade, but said his position was known to the Government.

Turning to some of the problems facing Zimbabwe, he said: "The people themselves must create employment, and not wait for others to do it."

He stressed the value of co-operatives and people's markets in solving unemployment.

"Individually the people have very little, but collectively, they have a lot."



Dr Nkomo said the people could participate in all the major sectors of the economy on a collective basis and so create jobs.

#### Liquor

The policy of cooperatives could also act as a cushion for anyone who found themselves unemployed because of the new wage legislation.

Dr Nkomo criticised excessive spending on beer, saying the millions spent on liquor could be used to create jobs.

"This country should not be crying of unemployment, but should be crying for lack of workers."

In reply to another question, he said that after independence people believed that ZIPRA, ZANLA and the Rhodesian forces would be at each other's throats.

"But we have done very well. Integration has been completed and we are in the process of demobilisation.

"The country still has problems, but then what country does not have any?" he asked.

#### Smith, Party 'Greatest Obstacles'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Time for Change"]

[Text] **THE Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, was really only stating the obvious when he said on Sunday night that the Government's policy of reconciliation had worked and had prevented chaos.**

**None the less it does no harm to emphasise the point, particularly after the heavy blows that policy has received. Reconciliation is alive and well, as the Prime Minister himself has said.**

**Nor should there be any quarrel with Dr Nkomo's statement that those who created problems should be recognised as racists and diehards and not as members of an ethnic group.**

**In the light of recent provocations it is not always easy to make such a distinction.**

**But it must be made. Let us by all means be vigilant. But let us not equate vigilance with witch-hunting. A strong and enduring unity cannot be built while fear and suspicion abound.**

**Every effort must be made to remove these destructive emotions from our midst. The Government must do its best to reassure all Zimbabweans, irrespective of colour, that they have a place in the new order.**



To many people that may seem like a thankless task, particularly while such political skeletons as the RF rattle noisily around. This relic of racism and prejudice, and the ancient mariner who leads it, should be laid to rest as soon as possible. They have no role to play in the new Zimbabwe.

Indeed, Mr Ian Smith and his party are perhaps the greatest obstacles to the development of trust, harmony and unity. The sooner they and the white electorate realise this and do something about it the better. The time has come for a fresh start, and what better opportunity than at the forthcoming by-elections?

CSO: 4700/548

SALISBURY EXPERIENCES SHORTAGE OF SKILLED STAFF

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] THE drastic shortage of skilled, experienced professional and technical staff in various Municipal departments in Salisbury has prompted action by the General Purposes Committee.

The committee has prepared a proposed draft memorandum of agreement of terms necessary to attract professional or technical "foreign" employees from outside Zimbabwe. If this draft is approved by the full city council a copy will be submitted to the Reserve Bank for approval in principle by Exchange Control authorities.

APPROVAL

Such approval was necessary to allow the appointees to remit each month up to one-third of their salaries plus any savings they might have at the end of their contracts, according to minutes of the committee meeting held on December 3. This procedure was in accordance with advice received from the Ministry of Local Government and Housing in respect of contract appointees.

At the same meeting it was

recorded that the Systems and Co-Ordination committee had received report from the City Electrical Engineer regarding difficulties with the development of Warren Park Township. So far as his department was concerned, the inability to keep pace with the demands for new electrical connections in Warren Park, as well as in other areas, was due to the shortage of experienced, professional, technical and journeyman staff.

His report said that an approach had been made to the Manpower and Planning Committee on Foreign Recruitment for authority to recruit selected staff. He stated that refusal of such a request would have to carry with it the responsibility for the consequences of the decision.

The City Electrical Engineer's report said that this would include not only the Undertaking's inability due to lack of staff to cope with any major breakdowns made upon it for the provision of the electricity supply, "but also the inability to meet the demands for the provision of electrical services in new large housing and industrial

development projects", according to minutes of the General Purposes Committee meeting.

The committee also resolved to recommend that representations be made to the Minister of Local Government and Housing and the Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development, that council be permitted to proceed with the appointment of a Chief Accountant and an Assistant Chief Accountant on contract terms for three years.

It recommended that the ministers be asked to meet a delegation to discuss the terms of foreign recruitment of contract appointments in respect of foreign recruitment and that the council "do now" appoint the members of such a delegation.

Regarding the proposed draft memorandum of agreement to be used as a standard document for foreign contract recruitment, the City Treasurer believed that the terms were the "minimum necessary" to attract to the service employees who had professional or technical expertise to offer.

CSO: 4700/548

# PRESIDENTIAL GUARDSMEN GO ON PARADE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Jan 82 p 7

[Text]

**PRESIDENT Banana** yesterday reviewed the passing-out parade of the first company of the Presidential Guard.

Speaking at the ceremony, at Cranborne Barracks, he said the importance of the Presidential Guard could not be over-emphasised, "particularly at this crucial stage of our national transformation".

The guard would not only provide security for him and Mr Mugabe, but would also perform State ceremonial functions for visiting heads of state and be in attendance at Heroes' Acre.

Thanking the training officers for the "impressive" drill, he said the training was "intense, rigorous and of superlative standard", and he hoped the company would measure up to the demands of their responsibilities.

"As members of the Presidential Guard you

should, of necessity, be exemplary in your behaviour and in your conduct of duty. You should be highly disciplined, well-mannered, clean and efficient."

President Banana said they would be constantly exposed to the international world and a poor performance on their part would tarnish the image of the national army and of the entire country.

The company, which consists of 230 men, was chosen in September last year, the guard's second-in-command, Major R. A. Dick, said. They finished their training shortly before Christmas.

Although there was only one company, it was hoped to increase the guard to battalion strength. They start their duties today.

The Commander of the Defence Force, General Sandy McLean, and the Commander of the army, Lieut-General Rex Nhongo, attended the ceremony.

CSO: 4700/548

## TARIFF TALKS DELAY USE OF OIL PIPELINE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 10 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The importation of badly needed petrol and diesel through the pipeline from Beira to Feruka, near Umtali, is being delayed because the tariff to be imposed on the refined products moving down the line has not been agreed with the Mozambique government.

The Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said in Salisbury last week that agreement on the tariff was being sought "as a matter of urgency".

Rehabilitation work on the 300 km pipeline, which has been going on for nearly a year, has been completed and more than \$4.5 million has been spent on renovations and alterations for pipe and storage facilities at Beira and at the Feruka site.

The first consignment of diesel fuel has been unloaded from a ship and is waiting in Beira storage tanks to be pumped to Feruka. A shipment of petrol is expected to arrive in the port before the end of the month.

The use of the pipeline would reduce the cost of fuel imports for Zimbabwe, and it would considerably ease congestion on the railways, which are having difficulty moving the country's essential imports and exports.

The chief executive of the Zimbabwe Oil Procurement Consortium, Mr Michael Hooper, told a Salisbury journalist last week that ZOPCO had been informed that the pipeline was ready to

start pumping. "Diesel has arrived in Beira, but we cannot use the pipeline until the tariff has been arranged. In the meantime we are continuing to use our traditional supply lines."

The tariff has to be agreed by officials of the Zimbabwe and Mozambique governments.

The pipeline is owned and operated by a Lonrho subsidiary and a Lonrho director, Mr Ken Scheepers said: "It has been agreed that all comment will come from the Government."

At present most of the country's petrol is brought from the Maputo refinery in rail tankers. Diesel fuel from South Africa is railed to the border, and is distributed within Zimbabwe by road tankers.

The pipeline has a capacity to handle one million tonnes a year, which is sufficient to cope with Zimbabwe's entire annual demand for petrol and diesel — making the country totally independent of South Africa for vital ground transport fuel.

The capacity could be virtually doubled by increasing the number of pumping stations along

the route and raising the pressure within the pipeline.

The pipeline will pump diesel fuel for about 20 days a month, and petrol will be pumped on the remaining 10 days. The fuels will be separated within the line by large rubber "pigs".

The pipeline only operated for a short time when it was closed by oil sanctions against Rhodesia, trapping 14 000 tonnes of light Iranian crude in the line. This oil has now been pumped out of the line, and, it is believed, it will be sent to the Maputo refinery.

All work at the Feruka storage depot has been carried out to ensure that it is compatible with the Feruka refinery, should it ever reopen.

A decision of the refinery's future is awaiting study of a massive report commissioned by the Government on the country's total energy resources.

With the increasing trend by oil-producing states to sell refined products it may well prove more economical to buy petrol and diesel and use the pipeline only for refined products.

CSO: 4700/548

GHANA COUP LABELLED 'DAMNED DISGRACE'

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 10 Jan 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Ghana Coup"]

[Text] THE Ghana coup is a damned disgrace not only to Ghanaians but also to the entire continent of Africa. It represents a diseased mind that is highly contemptuous of democracy and the will of the people.

The egocentric and megalomaniac Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings has done it again, and the excuse (it is not a reason at all) he advances, fills one with political nausea. It is the same pretext (corruption) that has been used *ad absurdum*, with monotonous regularity, by all the thieves of power because they know very well that they can never win democratic elections.

None of the power-thieves is brave and frank enough to tell the world that he has grabbed the government because he loves power. He resorts to rationalisation and puts on an innocent sheepskin when he is a veritable wolf.

The government of Hilla Limann might have contained corrupt elements, like many governments all over the world, but it was none of the business of Jerry Rawlings to remove it, but that of the people of Ghana.

Who made Rawlings the judge and overseer of the Ghanaian government?

There is no altruism whatsoever in the coup. It is motivated by a sheer, naked, selfish and insane love for power. Rawlings has once tasted the sweet soup of power, and he just must have it again.

That architect of Ghana, Dr Kwame Nkrumah, must be turning and weeping in his grave to watch his country being made the plaything of crooks, cranks, criminals and psychopaths.

CSO: 4700/548

AIR FORCE SELECTION PROCESS HIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Jan 82 p 4

[From the "Letters to the Editor"]

[Text]

SIR — The article Air Force to get First Black Pilot (the Herald November 24) really makes some sad reading and makes the fallen heroes of our hard won independence turn in their graves at the very thought of it. It is really a crying shame that one and a half years after independence the Air Force of Zimbabwe will have its first black pilot on December 11, as an air force spokesman said.

The air force spokesman went on to say: "A number of other students, all black, are also undergoing pilot training. These men are experiencing difficulty as they do not have the required academic background to undertake flying training". What rubbish! This smacks of discrimination!

One can't help asking what has happened to the Air Force Selection Board? If these men do not meet the required academic qualifications how come they ever went on to the course. Is this not another of the white man's diabolical methods of trying to embarrass the Government by recruiting unqualified personnel and turning away the academically qualified ones. Is this not another of the white man's methods of trying to curry favour with the Government by using devious methods to prove his indispensability.

Each year, thousands of unfortunate young black men take to the streets some with O levels and others with A levels and yet the minimum qualifications for pilot training are five passes at the RCE higher level. Job opportunities with people like the "air force spokesman" in power are bleak for these young men. They are victims of a system which, though dying, can still affect the lives of thousands of blacks.

Let all those responsible for this dire strait be told forthwith to end the practice or face the full brunt of the revolution. Let them be told that the Prime Minister's call for reconciliation does not mean and will never mean capitulation by the blacks and that only the most fanatical supporter of the settler regime will try and stop the winds of change.

One asks what the Government is doing about such practice? We the blacks do not expect overnight changes but, on the other hand, do not expect



the pace of change to become exasperating.

Let those in command of this ship called Zimbabwe be told of their duties and that is to be wary of white skippers who like the proverbial wolf are dressed in sheepskins. The symptoms — that the ship is in danger of sabotage are beginning to show.

The stealing of the air force Cesana aircraft, and the bombing of one of the country's biggest ammunition depots and, of late, the "great escape" by the culprits aided by a white police officer. How many more Captain Gericke and people like the air force spokesman are we going to nestle in our feathers before we get any meaningful action by the authorities concerned?

If nothing is done, those in command will one day wake up to find the ship floundering on the sharp rocks of reality and that is with all the white sailors gone, and no blacks to take over.

The truth of the matter is that this is a black man's country. There has to be positive discrimination in favour of the black man if his aspirations are to be realised and only then can the fallen heroes of our hard won independence sleep peacefully.

**Academically Qualified  
Blackman.**

**Salisbury.**

A Ministry of Defence spokesman comments:

*"Air Force Selection Boards continue to carry out their functions and have just completed the processing of technical and pilot applicants for 1988."*

*"Courses will start early in 1988 and 80 per cent of the places will be filled by black Zimbabweans, all of whom have the necessary qualifications. 'Academically Qualified Blackman' should check with the Air Force recruiting office to determine the exact requirements."*

CSO: 4700/548

DETECTIVES DISCOVER ARSENAL IN MANDARA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Bill Hipson]

[Text] Fraud squad detectives investigating illicit dealings in gold and precious stones have discovered an arsenal in a house in Mandara, Salisbury.

A white man has been arrested and is being held incommunicado in the maximum security section of Chikurubi Prison. One detective quipped that enough weaponry had been found in the house to start a war--and win it.

The detectives were called on Wednesday when two men were seen acting suspiciously in Avondale. After one of them had been questioned he was taken to his home so that it could be searched for gold and precious stones.

The detectives found arms and ammunition stacked in cupboards and hidden under beds. Almost 25 000 rounds of ammunition were found buried in the garden.

Gold and precious stones were also found.

The weaponry was taken to Salisbury Central Police Station where

detectives of the law and order section took an inventory. In the arsenal was an RPD machine gun and 17 rifles of various makes including FNAs, AKs and shotguns — mostly unlicensed.

Other military equipment included, a field telephone, binoculars, trip flares, handcuffs, radios and batteries. There was a cabinet and five trunks full of camouflage kit.

Among the explosives were hand grenades, rifle grenades, detonators, Claymore explosive devices, thunderflashes and fuse igniters.

Some of the explosives were found to be unsafe and were taken with the Presidential motorcycle escort out of the city to be destroyed by army engineers on Thursday.

CSO: 4700/548

# POLICE SET UP MOBILE CENTERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Jan 82 p 5

[Text]

**POLICE in Salisbury have set up mobile report centres in various parts of the city, using converted armoured trucks.**

Chief Superintendent Jim O'Toole, acting officer commanding the police planning and development department, said that the report centres were part of an experiment started about five weeks ago.

## NEW VEHICLES

"We are trying to determine the most effective and efficient way of policing the low-cost, high-density housing areas, especially as these areas are becoming increasingly widespread."

If the experiment is a success, the police will

order custom-built vehicles for the report centres, which have so far been set up at shopping centres in Glen Norah and Glen View.

Since the experiment started, many reports have been received of housebreakings, robberies, thefts and assaults.

Each unit is staffed by eight policemen, six of whom patrol on foot or on bicycles while two register the reports.

All reports are referred to the police station by radio.

"Bearing in mind that there are few telephone facilities in these areas people often have to walk long distances to report to a police station," said Chief Superintendent O'Toole.

The mobile units are deployed in accordance with a survey from which a crime pattern has emerged.

Comparisons of types of crime were taken in relation to areas, days of the week and dates of the month.

Senior Assistant Commissioner Godwin Mabika, provincial officer for Salisbury South, said one of the benefits of the mobile units was that the patrols sent out from them were making contact with the people and encouraging them to make reports to the police.

"We are getting a considerable number of reports at each unit and I think the public are supporting the idea," he said.

CSO: 4700/548

## POST-MORTEM OF RAIL STRIKE SUGGESTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 10 Jan 82 p 8

[Editorial: "That Strike"]

[Text] **THE** Railways strike has come and gone. It is time for a searching post-mortem. We are all bound to benefit. For, while foresight is a gift confined to a select few, hindsight is a liberal gift for all — that is, provided one is not too lazy to look back.

There are times when strikes are inevitable as a means of bringing the grievances of the workers to the employers in an impressive and forceful manner. In this connection strikes symbolise a yawning communication gap between employer and employee.

They are necessary and important instruments in the hands of the underdogs, the workers in any system of production relations.

Workers must not only be able to protect themselves, but also to defend themselves from mistreatment and exploitation by the upperdogs, the employers.

But the workers must know that the strike is a dangerous weapon which must be used responsibly and only as a last resort. They are nationals first and foremost and workers second and last.

They must be conscious of and sensitive to national interest and avoid doing anything that does harm to the country.

It is wrong for workers to think that only the Government and employers should be concerned about national interest and the development of the country, and they (the workers) can only pursue their wages and salaries and to hell with the rest and the consequences.

The Railways strikers were naive and wrong in persisting with the strike when they knew it was illegal, and in clashing with the Government

and twisting its arm with a view to having it scream and surrender to their wishes and demands.

No government, let alone a people's government, can submit, through force, and not persuasion, to the wishes of a minute section of the people. As a matter of immutable principle the Government has just got to win in any trial of strength with any faction of the people, otherwise it is not a government at all.

This fact has to be understood by all workers and people in order to avoid any future pain and futile actions.

The strikers acted like foreigners. They know that our transport system is in dire difficulties. We do not have sufficient locomotives and we are not able to take our commodities to their destinations. And yet that is the time the railwaymen decide to stage a strike and exacerbate an already bad situation.

Where is their patriotism? Where is their nationalism? Where is their love and loyalty to their country?

The nation cannot tolerate those whose acts of commission and omission have the effect of aiding and abetting enemies that are poised to destabilise and finally destroy the nation.

It is important to know that the law under which the strikers were tried and convicted was not enacted by the present Government but by the previous colonial regimes.

We can only hope that this is not the end of the story, but that the railwaymen's grievances will be attended to with all seriousness, now that the dust has settled and there is peace and calm, making for cool minds and rational judgment.

KEEP SA TRADE ACCORD GOING, URGES RIDDELL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by HERALD reporter]

[Text] To avoid serious loss of foreign currency and jobs, the Government should re-negotiate the Preferential Trade Agreement with South Africa, a leading economist, Mr Roger Riddell, urged yesterday.

In an interview, Mr Riddell, chief economist of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, said that if the agreement ended, Zimbabwe could lose more than \$50 million in foreign exchange and about 6 500 workers would lose their jobs.

"It is also our assessment, from talking to manufacturers, that a substantial loss of exports will result if the agreement is not renegotiated. And this will have serious effects on our economy," he said.

He said the CZI did not know whether goods currently exported to South Africa under the agreement would continue to be exported if the special tariff rates were withdrawn.

Nor did it know what goods could be diverted from South Africa to the other markets. But the

organisation believed there would be a substantial loss of exports if the agreement was ended.

"This is because many manufactured goods destined for South Africa will be priced out of the market and there is little hope of finding alternative markets in the short and medium term," Mr Riddell said.

He said job losses could be most severe in the textile, clothing, footwear, general manufacturing, travel and tobacco industries.

Asked if the scrapping of the agreement would cause some companies to close down, Mr Riddell said: "We can't judge whether it will cause any companies to close — but it could have serious effects on the ones who are tailor-making goods for the South African market."

CSO: 4700/548

## MINING GROUPS FEAR NEW GOVERNMENT POLICY

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] MILLIONS of dollars in new mining investments in Zimbabwe are likely to be lost if the draft Bill to establish a Minerals Marketing Corporation goes through Parliament in its present "draconian" form. The bill is due to come before the House of Assembly next month.

Already two major Swedish mining organisations are preparing to withdraw from proposed mining development here if the clauses of the Bill recently published in a local newspaper remain unchanged.

It is also believed that two other foreign mining groups, one from West Germany and the other from America, will similarly lose interest in mining in Zimbabwe if the Bill is approved as it stands.

The two Swedish companies have each undertaken feasibility studies of their projects at some considerable cost. One company was prepared to invest "double-digit millions" for its proposed venture into the scheelite and ferro-chrome field to set up a mine, smelter and marketing operations. This study is to be presented to the Ministry of Mines very soon. The second company's feasibility study was due for presentation early next year.

## OPERATIONS

"Both companies were hoping to start operations in the chrome mining sector. But they will certainly pull out if the Bill goes through in its present form," said a local mining specialist.

"One of these companies even has a section about marketing of minerals in its Articles of Association. If it can't market, it won't mine."

The Swedish Trade Commissioner in Salisbury, Mr Lars Tillfors, confirmed this week that the two companies, which he refused name, had made investigations into mining operations here. He said at least one of the companies had been prepared to set up a "very large" venture.

They were now awaiting the result of the draft Bill before making any further plans.

## UNEASE

The draft Bill has caused considerable unease among all mining groups inside Zimbabwe and abroad. One commentator said that some Government control is exercised over mining in among others, Zambia, Peru and (up to a point) in Australia and Canada. But in the latter two countries it was largely to control the legal and licensing aspects of mining and did not hamper the mining companies themselves in any way.

The Chamber of Mines, which represents all local mining interests, is clearly worried about the impact of the draft Bill to nationalise all mineral marketing and other aspects of the industry. But its attitude at present seems to be to cooperate as far as possible, in order to smooth out any problems which could affect the country or its mining members.

Apart from iron and steel, which is treated differently as an industry, all other minerals in Zimbabwe bring in about \$400m annually in foreign exchange. This includes gold, but gold has for years come under Government control and its price is fixed on the international bullion market.

Any upset in the difficult and very intricate marketing of the other minerals could have drastic effects in Zimbabwe.

Asked to comment on the draft Bill this week, Mr Roy Lander, president of the Chamber of Mines, refused to discuss or comment on it publicly at this stage. But he confirmed that leaders of the mining industry had seen the draft and that the Chamber had made official representations and put forward its views to the Government.

"I don't think anyone in the mining industry has any objection to Government wishing to know what is happening about the marketing of minerals. We have constantly offered to give them full information from our records," said Mr Lander.

"It is in the interests of our country as well as of mining interests that we should all work closely together for the benefit of all concerned."

He said one good thing about the Bill, when approved, would be that the Government might then cease to view mining organisations "with suspicion" as multi-nationals and could appreciate that the industry had always worked for



the benefit of this country. However, he was concerned about many of the proposals and how far the authorities' responsibility will go.

He refused, however, to comment publicly on the Bill at this stage. "When it comes up in Parliament for discussions, then is the time to comment," he said.

Mining men said that, among areas of concern in the draft Bill was the proposal to have only two mining representatives on the eight-member Board. One expert said that very few men in the entire country had a deep knowledge of all aspects of the score or more important minerals mined in Zimbabwe.

"I count myself a specialist in only two of them — and I think I know more than most", he said.

"Marketing alone is a very intricate and financially hazardous area for people who are not specialists in the international world of mineral marketing."

The clause to control stockpiling is also concerning the industry. It would be fatal for a Government to insist on selling a certain quantity of a mineral whenever it was short of foreign currency on a favourable market, said a mining man.

"That is what Russia does from time to time and that is one reason for the depressed prices of some minerals. When people know that a country has got to sell something, then naturally the price offered sinks as low as it can be pushed down," he said.

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## UNIVERSITY SURVEY PREDICTS INDUSTRIAL SLOWDOWN

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Dec 81 pp 1, 3, 4

[Text] ZIMBABWE's businessmen are predicting a slowdown in the growth rate of industrial production to below 10% in 1982, according to a business opinion survey compiled by the Department of Business Studies at the University.

The survey said that, after growing 14.9% in 1980, the volume index of manufacturing production rose a further 11.7% in the first nine months of 1981. The growth rate was materially slower in the third quarter than in the first half of the year, but year-end figures were expected to show that output growth exceeded 10%.

## SLOW DOWN

"If the business opinion survey is an accurate guide then it would be prudent to anticipate a further slowdown in the growth rate which can be expected to dip below 10% in 1982, primarily due to reduced foreign currency allocations, transport and skills constraints and a decline in export opportunities," the survey concluded.

"But industrial expansion will be fostered by a continuing boom in domestic consumer spending and by rising public sector investment from

inflation probably exceeding 15%, and a reduction in the current prices growth rate of Gross Domestic Product.

"Profitability will fall against a background of rising costs, unchanged or even falling productivity and intensified price controls. Employment growth is likely to slow and investment is likely to be constrained by tighter corporate liquidity, higher interest rates and foreign exchange bottlenecks."

For a detailed look at the business opinion survey turn to page three.

## Business Confidence Low University Survey Shows

THERE has been a marked decline in business confidence in Zimbabwe with a majority of businessmen saying they are less optimistic about the future than eight months ago, according to a business opinion survey undertaken by the University of Zimbabwe.

The survey, compiled by the Department of Business Studies at the University is a twice yearly affair. A wide range of questions concerning all aspects of business are asked. Almost half of the questionnaires sent to 200 selected companies had been received by December 10, and on the whole, the survey indicates a definite shift in the mood of the business community.

The survey found that:

● Overall business confidence had declined since last April with 57.3% of those surveyed describing themselves as less optimistic. Previously, only 23.4% of businessmen felt the same way. The proportion of businessmen whose optimism increased had dropped to 14.6% in December from a high of 38.3% in April.

● There was a marked drop in the number of respondents expecting a rise in production and sales in the next six months. 41.8% expected some rise in production compared with 75.6% eight months ago. More than 30% of the respondents predicted declining output as against 5% in April.

Stocks of materials and components were expected to decline according to 54.2% of the respondents. 31.3% felt these would remain the same. The combined figure of 85.5% compares with a lower total of 75.6% in April, says the survey. It adds that these figures reflect the booming consumer demand, import allocation cutbacks and transport delays.

● There has also apparently been a decline in capacity utilisation in industry despite strong demand, the survey found. Only 10.6% of the sample reported that production was running above target capacity compared with 19.2% in April, while 41.1% reported that their operations were

running below target capacity compared with 23.4% eight months ago. 41% reported an increase in capacity in the past months which, the survey says, may help to explain the increase in the number of operations working with spare capacity.

● There had been some deterioration in cost outlook. 40.7% of the respondents expected costs to rise by less than 10% compared with 44.7% in April, and 35.2% predicted that their costs would rise by between 10% and 15% as opposed to 34% in April. Slightly more than 23% felt that unit costs would rise by more than 15% compared with 13.8% in April. No one felt costs would decline. The survey does make the point, however, that questionnaires were sent out before the announcement of the increase in minimum wages at the beginning of December.

● Most businessmen were pessimistic about profit margins with only 2% predicting an increase compared with 9.6% in April. More than 56% forecasted a decline in profits. Only 39.9% felt this way in April.

● Employment prospects were equally dim, according to businessmen. Only 19% of the respondents predicted an increase, down from 33% in April. 17.7% forecasted a decline employment compared with only 2.1% in April. Again, these figures were compiled before the minimum wage was increased.

● Only 26% of those sampled said they were seriously affected by a skills shortage compared with 31.9% in April. The number of those said to be "slightly affected" also dropped to 41.7% from 52.1%. Fully 22.9% of the respondents said they were not affected at all compared with 13.8% in April.

● Those reporting plans to invest in new equipment or buildings in the next six months dropped to 57.3% compared with about 75% in April. There were, nevertheless, plans totalling \$53 million on the books, although many of the respondents said their development plans depended on foreign exchange to import equipment. One third of the respondents said they could expand their output without new investment compared with 49% eight months ago.

● Only 27.1% reported higher order books while in April 53.2% of those sampled said orders were increasing. 24% reported lowered order books compared with 2% in April. One bright spot was that close to 17% said delivery dates had shortened (3.2% in April), and 38.9% said they had lengthened, compared with 47.9% in April.

● There was a drop in those reporting a rise in exports. Only 11.6% said their exports were increasing compared with 22.3% in April, while 23.2% reported a drop as against 22.3% in April. The 12.9% of the respondents predicting higher imports (30% in April), and 26.9% forecasting a fall in their exports (19.2% in April). Nearly 20% of the sample expected that the termination of the South African Trade Agreement would result in lower exports.

● Factors affecting production also showed a change in the eight months between surveys with the emphasis changing from skills and domestic demand to plant capacity and import allocations. In December 45.8% said skilled labour was the most important factor affecting their production compared with 52% in April. 43.4% said it was domestic demand (61% in April); 41.7% said plant capacity (31%) and 37.5% said import allocations (67%).

[Editorial: "Worrying Businessmen"]

THE recently completed Business Opinion Survey, reviewed elsewhere in this issue, reveals a disturbing decrease in the morale of our business community. The Business Studies Department of the University of Zimbabwe has quantified a growing unease in the industrial and commercial sectors which has frequently been commented on in this column.

It is a trend which, even allowing for the traditional pessimism of businessmen, calls for a positive response from government. A sector which has provided 21 500 new jobs since independence should not be ignored.

Many of the reasons for the prevailing gloom in the business community are not necessarily the fault of our government. The bumper maize crop was a blessing by any standard, yet it has caused enormous transport problems. The explosions which damaged the Pungwe River bridge were the result of internal problems in Mocambique. Depressed prices for minerals, which were once Zimbabwe's big export-earners, are the result of a world-wide recession which is affecting even the world's richest nations.

#### NOT OPTIMISTIC

Yet the Government should be concerned that 57% of the sampling of businessmen who replied to the Business Studies Department survey were not optimistic about Zimbabwe's future, compared with 23% in April this year.

Businessmen also expect profits to drop, as import costs rise — and the survey was made before the introduction of the new minimum wages! This will lead to a decrease in taxation revenue, and possibly unemployment.

Coupled with the reports that international mining concerns are halting plans for investment until the Mineral Marketing Authority has shown how it will operate, the new year facing Zimbabwe seems a bleak one.

Government has willingly shouldered the burden of directing the development — economically, socially and politically — of this country. Part of this task must be to revive the morale of local business by positive action. This includes the ending of the senseless sniping at business generally, and the appreciation that industry and commerce are joint partners with the workforce — not brutal exploiters.

After all, at the present levels of company taxation, Government is a majority shareholder in every business that makes a profit.

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## MOVING COMPANIES BLAME RESERVE BANK FOR DELAYS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 10 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by SUNDAY MAIL reporter]

[Text] **EMIGRANTS must be prepared to wait several weeks for their household furniture to arrive at its destination.**

Last week Salisbury and Bulawayo removal companies denied they were responsible for any delays in moving emigrants' furniture.

The companies were commenting on complaints from people who have emigrated, particularly to South Africa, that they have to wait months before their furniture is sent.

The managers of the companies were unanimous that Reserve Bank clearance was to blame for the delay.

Mr B. H. C. Saunders, managing director of a Salisbury removal company, said: "Once the necessary Reserve Bank documents have been completed and approved there isn't any delay. But there is a delay in getting Reserve Bank authority, especially since new regulations banning certain items were introduced."

He outlined the lengthy procedure emigrants faced to export their household effects.

"Having been given a rough quotation from a removal company the company moves in and packs up the furniture, at the same time filling in a packer's inventory for every item to be exported.

"The inventory is given to a commercial bank which passes it on to the

Reserve Bank. Often articles on the inventory have to be omitted because they don't fall within the regulations and so another inventory has to be drawn up.

"When the Reserve Bank authorises the inventory it has to be passed back to the commercial bank which then gives the removal company the go-ahead to transport the goods."

Mr Saunders said further delays were caused by the emigrants themselves.

"Half the people going South don't know their final destination and when they do they have to find a house. Once they've got a house they send us a telegram and then expect their furniture to arrive the following day — we don't run air services."

Mrs Lorraine Renie, manager of another Salisbury company, said delays were sometimes caused by only having half-full containers.

"We send containers when they have been filled and sometimes we can sit for weeks with a half-empty container destined for, say, Perth. Until that container is full it doesn't go," she said.

Mr G. Salter, manager of a Bulawayo removal company, said it could take up to eight weeks for furniture to be cleared by the Reserve Bank.

The manager of another Bulawayo company, Mr John Bannard, said some people brought problems upon themselves by going to South Africa before applying to have their furniture cleared. Naturally this took even longer.

Another problem was the change in plans by people who had left the country soon after the banning of certain furniture exports.

"When the ban was imposed these people decided to sell their furniture. But when it was lifted they changed their minds and decided to take it with them and so they had to wait for it to be cleared by the Reserve Bank again."

JOBLESS TO BE FIRST TO GET LAND

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by HERALD correspondent]

[Text] The Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, yesterday appealed to employed people to give the Government a chance to resettle the unemployed and landless.

In a two-hour question-and-answer meeting at Insiza, about 80 km from Bulawayo, Mr Mahachi told squatters he had not come to chase them out but to discuss their problems and explain Government policy.

He said people who were already squatting on the farms bought by the Government did not have to move unless they wanted to.

Resettlement officers would soon allocate land to those who were not working — "people who have no means of earning a living except through farming."

Those with jobs would have to decide whether they wished to continue working or whether they wanted to go into farming.

He said those to be resettled would be given about half a hectare as a building site, half a hectare gardening land, 5 ha farming land and 16 to 18 ha grazing land.

"If we give land to a person who will not be able to use it, then the Government would have

lost money. People who are working will not have enough time to till the land.

"They may say their wives will till the land. But we call that oppressing the wives. Moreover, the wives would not be able to manage the entire farm."

The deputy minister was asked why the Government tried to divide the people, separating them from their families and relatives, and whether the people in rural areas were the only ones who had fought for liberation.

Mr Mahachi replied: "Giving land to the people is not compensation for the part they played in the struggle. If it was, how would we compensate those who died during the struggle?"

The deputy minister had to cancel another meeting at Umgusa because people dispersed after waiting for nearly four hours. He will, however, address the people at Umgusa today as well as those at Elland Block near Insiza.



## BRIEFS

**COWAN QUILTS COUNCIL**--Alderman Ronald Cowan, a member of the Salisbury City Council and chairman of its town planning and works committee, has tendered his resignation and sold his Salisbury business. Born in Bulawayo in 1917, Alderman Cowan was first elected to the city council in June 1971 and became mayor six years later. He was installed as an alderman--a distinction reserved for councillors with at least 10 years' service--in 1980. His resignation takes effect from the end of this month but he was granted leave for last month and this. He and his wife, Freda, are on holiday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Jan 82 p 7]

**BOEINGS BOUGHT**--Air Zimbabwe has bought two more Boeing 707 jet aircraft from Lufthansa, to be delivered in May. A spokesman for the airline said in Salisbury yesterday that although no additional routes were being considered at present, "we are constantly examining ways in which to expand our service." The jets will be used on long-haul flights. With the addition of the two new aircraft, the airline will have five long-range jets. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Jan 82 p 7]

**IRAQ TRIP CANCELLED**--This week's trip to Iraq by the Deputy Minister of Information and Tourism, Mrs Victoria Chitepo, has been cancelled through mutual agreement between the two governments. Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, the minister, told the Herald yesterday that Mrs Chitepo, who was to have left on Thursday for Baghdad on an information and tourism tour, had not gone because the two governments had decided against it. He gave no reason for the unexpected decision. He was speaking after planting two trees yesterday at the ZBC studios. The minister said the Government was still considering the second batch of national anthem entries which were submitted late last year but "not much progress has been made." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Jan 82 p 3]

**FREIGHT BAN LIFTED**--Bulawayo--The National Railways of Zimbabwe's embargo on freight loading in Zimbabwe and South Africa was lifted from midnight on Thursday night, a spokesman announced yesterday. The ban was imposed on Monday because of the illegal strike by firemen. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Jan 82 p 3]

**COLOURED MUST CHOOSE**--The Coloured community in Zimbabwe should decide whether it wants to be classified as white or black, in terms of the Constitution, but the Government does not want any racial classification. Dr Simbi Mubako, the

Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, told the Herald yesterday the Government could do nothing about the classification of Coloureds as Europeans until they had chosen what they wanted. He was answering questions from the Herald about complaints from some Coloured people, especially since independence, that the Lancaster House Constitution wrongly categorises them as whites when they have always identified with the black cause. Dr Mubako stressed that whichever way the Coloured people chose to be classified, the Government was firmly opposed to any classification of Zimbabweans along racial lines. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 82 p 1]

MANPOWER SURVEY--A National Manpower Survey spokesman yesterday said that the directorate would prosecute all employers who did not return questionnaires about their workers within the required 30 days. "There are only about 10 to 15 percent of employers who have not complied with these regulations and these persons are advised now that this is the final warning." It announced that the National Manpower Survey Directorate would begin the final stage of the enumeration of employers and heads of institutions tomorrow. The provincial itinerary for the final phase is as follows: January 11-15, Matabeleland South; January 19-22, Mashonaland Central and West; January 25-29, Victoria and Manicaland; February 2-5, Midlands; February 8-12, Matabeleland North; February 16-19, Mashonaland East. The three teams' itinerary in Matabeleland South this week is: Tomorrow--Plumtree, Shangani and Gwanda. Tuesday--Figtree/Marula, Shangani and Beitbridge. Wednesday--Bulawayo, Filabusi/Gwanda and Beitbridge. Thursday--Kezi/Matopos, Fort Rixon and Beitbridge/West Nicholson. Friday--Kezi/Matopos, Balla Balla/Essexvale and West Nicholson/Colleen Bawn. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 10 Jan 82 p 1]

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